

NOT IN WIND

A  
General Examination  
OF THE  
Common Greek Grammar.

To which is added

A  
Particular Examination,  
First, Of the Formation of Barytonous Verbs, throughout all their Moods and Tenses in each Voice:  
Secondly, Of the Declension of Homopathous and Oligopathous Nouns Substantives & Adjectives throughout all their Cases in each Number.  
According to Dr. BUSHBY's Method.

Chiefly intended for Grounding the  
Young Beginners in the Greek Tongue,  
in the Free-School at Newark upon Trent in Nottinghamshire. t

L O N D O N,  
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St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1689.

GENERAL EXAMINATION  
OF THE  
COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED  
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVEN

AND IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD

ON THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JANUARY

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WERE PUT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

AND THEIR ANSWERS WERE TAKEN

AND THE RESULTS WERE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

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The Epistle

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To his Loving and Be-  
loved School fellows,  
the young Beginners  
in Greek in the Free-  
School at Newark up-  
on Trent.

Gentlemen,

**H**AVING by God's blessing and  
our Master's care, gone  
through the course of my  
Philological studies in the three most  
necessary Languages for a Scholar:  
viz. the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew;  
and thereby prepar'd my way for Phi-  
losophy, and all its Superstructures;  
I am now to change the Scene from  
Newark to Oxford, and therefore to

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bid

## The Epistle.

*bid adieu, as to the School for ever, so at present to you. You expect, I know, that I should at parting according to Custome, Payer la voy (as the French express it) leave you something for a Pledge of our never-to-be-forgotten friendship: I here therefore present you with what at my leisure hours, about two years agoe, I diverted my self in compiling for my own use, A General Examination of the Common Greek Grammar; To which (since it is on all hands owned that Cambden's Grammar is not sufficient for laying a solid Foundation in that Tongue,) I have subjoin'd a Particular Examination of the Formation of Barytonous Verbs in all their three Voices, Active, Passive, and Middle, according to that most perfect System of Grammar written by Dr. Busbey. To which are annexed his Nomina Substantiva [and my own Nomina Adjectiva,] ὁλοπαδι and*



## The Epistle.

and ὀλιγοπαθεῖν, declined through all their Cases in each number. Together with short but plain Directions for knowing, wherever in Authours you meet with them, what Imparisyllabick Nouns belong to the fifth Declension of the Simples, and what to any of the Contractts.

The perusal of which Tracts, if made with as great Accuracy as they were writ with Delight, cannot but be hugely improving to any, but especially to such as You are, Ingenious Learners. They will (I say) undoubtedly turn to Account, and so much the rather, because all Gram-  
marians agree in this, That the greatest Difficulties that arise to the Learners of any Language, are those they meet with in the Analogia (or rather Anomalia) of Nouns and Verbs. Difficulties, which to some Pultroons have appeared insuperable. I speak not this to deter any, but rather to

## The Epistle.

edge their Resolutions against all the Knots and Rubs which may way-lay them in that most profitable Study: For Grammar, let me tell You, (in the words of a very great Critick) is the Sacrist, that bears the Key of Knowledge, by whom alone admittance can be had into the Temple of the Muses, and Treasuries of Arts; even whatever can enrich the mind, and raise it from the level of a Barbarian and Idiot, to the Dignity of an Intelligence. But this Sacrist (believe it) is a severe Mistress, who being once contemned will certainly revenge the Injury; it being evident that no Person ever yet despised Grammar, who had not his fault return'd upon him; and escaped in very remarkable instances to be exposed thereby and rendred despicable.

It is true, Grammar onely deals in Words, which are of much less intrinsic value than Things; but since we

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## The Epistle.

an onely form and expresse our notions of things, by the intervention of Speech, we cannot take benefit from one without the assistance of the other. Indeed Words are as Money, which, though it neither feeds, nor cloths, nor cures, or does any thing else that conduces to humane life, virtually performs all this; but does it under this remarkable difference, that Princes have power over the rate of Coin; but the Grammarian onely over Words.

It would be observed farther, that Grammar, as she is a severe Mistress, is also a coy one, and hardly admits any Courtship, but of the Youthfull Votary. There are indeed some who by great Industry have redeemed the want of early Institution; but in the performances of such there still appears somewhat of stiffness and force, and what has more in it of Art than Nature: when on the other side,

## The Epistle.

he that begins an early Court, has great assurances of Favour; with little difficulty becomes a Denison of Rome and Athens, in whatsoever climate he happens to be born; and makes their Languages his Mother-Tongue; thereby obtaining a free Address to all the Wisdom of precedent Ages, and the Friendship of the Heroes of them; to treat familiarly with Xenophon and Cæsar, Demosthenes and Cicero, Thucydides and Livy, or whomsoever else he chuses for an Acquaintance. He will first reade, then equal their Atchievements; and having fill'd his head with their Arts and knowledge, will crown it also with their Laurels.

But I suppress my self. For why indeed should I thus enlarge to You in praise of Grammatical Learning, since the Wisdom of your Parents and Relations hath committed you to the Care of a Master, who is a living Pane-

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## The Epistle.

*Panegyrick upon Grammar: I shall  
leave You therefore to his carefull,  
painfull, and skilfull Tuition, and  
him to God Almighty's Protection,  
and rest,*

Your truly

Affectionate School-Fellow,

And Humble Servant,

*R. Sutton.*

AN

LICENSED,

Aug. 2. 1688.

*R. Midgley.*

# AN EXAMINATION OF The Greek Grammar.

**A.** *How many Letters are there in the Greek Tongue?*  
 B. Twenty four, viz. α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω, whereof seven are Vowels, seventeen are Consonants.

A. Which Vowels are always long?

B. η and ω.

A. Which are always short?

B. ε and ο.

A. Which are doubtfull?

B. α, ι, υ.

A. Which are mutable?

B. α, ε, ο.

A. Which are immutable?

B. η, ι, υ, ω.

A. Which are prepositive?

B. α, ε, η, ο, ω.

A. Which are subjunctive?

B. ι, υ.

A. How

- A. *How many are the sorts of Diphthongs?*  
 B. Four: proper, improper, mutable, immutable.  
 A. *Which are proper?*  
 B.  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\delta\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ ,  $\upsilon$ .  
 A. *Which are improper?*  
 B.  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\nu\upsilon$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\omega$  being written under the three former.  
 A. *Which are mutable?*  
 B.  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\upsilon$ ,  $\omicron\iota$ .  
 A. *Which are immutable?*  
 B.  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\delta\upsilon$ ,  $\upsilon$ .
- A. *How many fold is the Division of Consonants?*  
 B. Twofold: Mutes and Semivowels.  
 A. *How many fold is the Division of Mutes?*  
 B. Threefold: smooth, middle, and rough.  
 A. *Which are smooth?*  
 B.  $\omega$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\tau$ .  
 A. *Which are middle?*  
 B.  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ .  
 A. *Which are rough?*  
 B.  $\phi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\theta$ .  
 A. *Which are their Antistoicha, i. e. opposites?*  
 B.  $\pi$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ .
- A. *How many Accents are there?*  
 B. Three: an Acute, a Grave, a Circumflex.  
 A. *In what places is an Acute fixed?*  
 B. In the last syllable, the last save one, and the last save two.  
 A. *In which is a Circumflex?*  
 B. In the last, and the last save one.  
 A. *Where is a grave marked.*  
 B. In the last onely.

A. *What*



A. *What is Apostrophe?*

B. 'Tis the Mark of a vowel cast away by reason of a vowel following.

A. *How many Vowels are cast away by Apostrophe?*

B. Four:  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $o$ .

A. *How many Diphthongs?*

B. Two:  $\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\iota$ .

A. *How many Parts of Speech are there?*

B. Eight: Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition.

A. *How many Numbers are there?*

B. Three: the Singular, the Dual, the Plural.

A. *How many Cases are there?*

B. Five: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative.

A. *How many Genders are there?*

B. Three: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter.

A. *How many fold is the Article?*

B. Twofold: Prepositive and Subjunctive.

A. *How many Declensions are there?*

B. Ten: five of the Simple Nouns, five of the Contract Nouns.

A. *Of what sort is Declension?*

B. Parisyllabical, and Imparisyllabical.

A. *Which is Parisyllabical?*

B. That which doth not increase in the Genitive Case.

A. *Which is Imparisyllabical?*

B. That which doth increase in the Genitive Case.

A. *How many of the Simple Declensions are Parisyllabical?*

B. The four former onely.

A. *How*

A. How many Terminations hath the first Declension?

B. Two:  $\alpha$ , and  $\eta$ .

A. How many hath the second Declension?

B. Two:  $\alpha$  and  $\eta$ .

A. How many hath the third Declension?

B. Two:  $\Theta$ , and  $\nu$ .

A. How many hath the fourth Declension?

B. Two:  $\omega$ , and  $\omega\tau$ .

A. How many hath the fifth Declension?

B. Nine: four Vowels, five Consonants;  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\downarrow$ .

A. Which are the Annotations of the first Declension?

B. According to the Atticks, the Vocative case is the same with the Nominative; and with the Poets it's often used for the Nominative.

A. Which are the Annotations of the second Declension?

B. Nouns ending in  $\delta\alpha$ ,  $\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\rho\alpha$ , and  $\alpha$  pure, make the Genitive in  $\alpha$ , and the Dative in  $\alpha$ .

A. Which are the Annotations of the third Declension?

B. With the Poets the Dative and Accusative Cases singular, and the Dative case plural, are changed by *Metaplasmus*; as,  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\iota\upsilon$  for  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\iota\upsilon\sigma$ , to the Virgin;  $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$  for  $\pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\tau$ , to the Fathers.

A. Which are the Annotations of the fourth Declension?

B. The ancient Atticks have removed  $\nu$  from the end of the Accusative case: As,  $\alpha\gamma\eta\rho\omega$  for  $\alpha\gamma\eta\rho\omega\nu$ , an Herb so called.

A. Which are the Annotations of the fifth Declension?

B. The Vocative Case is like the Nominative.

A. Which Nouns varie from the Rule in the Vocative Case?

B. Nouns

B. Nouns which are declined by  $\epsilon\sigma\iota\theta$  in the Genitive Case, and Adjectives in  $\eta\tau$  and  $\epsilon\kappa$  in the Nominative make the Vocative in  $\epsilon\upsilon$  : and Nouns of a grave tone in  $\eta\tau$  form the Vocative in  $\epsilon\tau$  : also Nouns in  $\delta\varsigma$  and  $\upsilon\varsigma$  form the Vocative in  $\upsilon$  : likewise Nouns of a grave tone in  $\iota\varsigma$  and  $\upsilon\varsigma$  form the Vocative in  $\iota$  and  $\upsilon$  : lastly some Nouns of many Syllables ending in  $\omega\upsilon$  form the Vocative Case in  $\omega\upsilon$ .

A. *How is the Dative Case Plural of the fifth Declension formed ?*

B. It is formed of the Dative Case singular by assuming  $\sigma$  before  $\iota$ , and casting away  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\tau$ , or of the Nominative Case singular by adding  $\iota$  in Nouns that end in  $\zeta$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\downarrow$ , or a Diphthong.

A. *Which are the Annotations of the Dative Case Plural of the Fifth Declension of the Simples ?*

B. When the last Syllable have one of the Dative Case singular is long by Position, it is made long in the Dative Case plural by adding  $\iota$  after  $\epsilon$ ,  $\upsilon$  after  $\sigma$  ; as,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$  to the *Lyon*,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\sigma\iota$  to the *Lions* : also the Syllable  $\phi\iota$  or  $\phi\upsilon$  is added to certain Neuters ending in  $\phi$  ; also to Nouns and Verbs that end in  $\iota$  or  $\epsilon$ ,  $\upsilon$  is added, if a Vowel or Diphthong follow.

A. *Whence arise the Declensions of the Contractions ?*

B. From the fifth Declension of the Simples.

A. *Why are they called Contracted Nouns ?*

B. Because in them two Syllables are contracted into one.

A. *How many fold is Contraction ?*

B. Twofold : *Synæresis* and *Crafsis*.

A. *What is Synæresis ?*

B. When two Vowels so come together into one, that both are kept.

A. *What*

A. What is Crasis?

B. When both the Vowels, or one of them is changed.

A. How many Terminations doth the first Declension of the Contracts contain?

B. Three: *us, es, &*.

A. Which are the Annotations of this Declension?

B. Proper Names, and Nouns compounded, in some cases are declined without increasing; as, *Ἀριστοφάνης, Ἀριστοφάνην, Aristophanes; ὁ ἐπὶ ἑπταετίας, πέντε ἐπὶ ἑπταετίας, of seven years space.*

A. How many Terminations hath the second Declension?

B. Two: *is* and *i*; as, *ὄφις, a serpent; σίγη, mustard.*

A. Which are the Annotations of this Declension?

B. The Attick Cases have an Accent in the last Syllable save two, although the last be long; as, *Πόλεως, of a City.*

A. How many Terminations hath the third Declension?

B. One onely: as, *ὁ βασιλεὺς, a king.*

A. How many Terminations hath the fourth Declension?

B. Two: *os* and *o*; as, *ἡ Λητώ, Latona; ἡ αἰδώς, modesty.*

A. Which are the Annotations of this Declension?

B. In this Declension the singular number is onely contracted; the Dual and Plural number do follow the form of the third Declension.

A. How many Terminations hath the fifth Declension?

B. Two: *as* pure, and *as*; as, *τὸ κέρας, a horn.*

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A. What is a Patronymick.

B. 'Tis a Name which is derived either from the Father, or of some other Person of his Family.

A. How many fold is a Patronymick?

B. Twofold: Masculine and Feminine.

A. How do Masculine Patronymicks end?

B. In *ιδης* or *αδης*.

A. Whence comes a Patronymick in *ιδης*?

B. From the Genitive of its Primitive, by changing the Termination into *ιδης*: as, *πυλῆως*, of *Peleus*, *πυλῆιδης*, the sons of *Peleus*.

A. Whence ariseth a Patronymick in *αδης*?

B. When the Noun is of the first Declension, as, *Βορέας*, the North Wind; *Βορεάδης*, the Son of the North Wind: or endeth purely, as, *ἡλιος*, the Sun; *ἡλιάδης*, the Son of the Sun.

A. How end Feminine Patronymicks?

B. In *ις* and *αις*, in *ινη* and *ωνη*.

A. Whence are Feminine Patronymicks in *ις* and *αις* made?

B. Of Masculine Patronymicks, by removing *ιδης*: as, *Νησσείδης*, the Son of *Nestor*; *Νησσεις*, the Daughter of *Nestor*.

A. Whence are Feminine Patronymicks in *ινη* and *ωνη*?

B. Of the Genitive cases of the Primitives, by changing the last Syllable into *ινη* or *ωνη*: as, *Ἀδράστου*, of *Adrastus*; *Ἀδράστινη*, the Daughter of *Adrastus*.

A. How doth an Ionick Patronymick end?

B. In *ων*: as, *Κερειών*, the Son of *Saturn*.

A. How many Degrees of Comparison are there?

B. Three: the Positive, the Comparative, the Superlative.

B

A. How

## An Examination of

A. How many fold is Comparison in Greek words?

B. Sevenfold: Nouns Adjectives and Substantives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Participles are compared.

Adject.  $\phi\epsilon\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$ , prudent;  $\phi\epsilon\delta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\rho$  and  $\phi\epsilon\delta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\tau\epsilon\rho$ , more prudent;  $\phi\epsilon\delta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha\iota$  and  $\phi\epsilon\delta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha\iota$ , most prudent.

Subst.  $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\iota$ , profit;  $\kappa\epsilon\rho\delta\iota\omega\upsilon$ , more profitable;  $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\rho}\delta\iota\varsigma$ , most profitable.

Pron.  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , he;  $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\iota$ , even the very same.

Verb.  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ , I carry;  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ , more excellent;  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\lambda\alpha\iota$ , most excellent.

Adv.  $\pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\rho}\omega$ , afar off;  $\pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\rho}\omega\tau\epsilon\rho$ , farther off;  $\pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\rho}\omega\tau\alpha\iota$ , farthest off.

Præp.  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ , above;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\tau\epsilon\rho$ , higher;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\tau\alpha\iota$ , highest.

Part.  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\rho}\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$ , strong;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\rho}\omega\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\epsilon\rho$ , stronger;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\rho}\omega\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ , strongest.

A. How many sorts of Pronouns are there?

B. Five: Primitive, Possessive, Demonstrative, one Relative, Compound.

A. How many Conjugations of Verbs are there?

B. Thirteen: Six of the Barytones, three of the Contracted Verbs, four of Verbs in  $\mu$ .

A. Whence are they called Barytones?

B. Because they have a grave Tone in the last Syllable.

A. How are the Conjugations known?

B. By the Characteristick Letters.

A. What are the Characteristick Letters?

B. They are as it were certain Figures or Indexes, by which each particular Conjugation is distinguished, and known one from another.

A. How

A. *How is the Characteristical Letter known?*

B. 'Tis that Letter which goes before  $\omega$ , or  $\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ .

A. *Which are the Characteristical Letters of the first Conjugation of the Barytones?*

B.  $\pi$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\pi\omega$ , to delight.

$\beta$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\omega$ , to sacrifice.

$\varphi$ ,  $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$ , to write.

$\pi$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ , to beat.

A. *Which of the second Conjugation?*

B.  $\kappa$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ , to fold.

$\gamma$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ , to say, or tell.

$\chi$ ,  $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ , to run.

$\kappa\lambda$ ,  $\tau\iota\kappa\pi\omega$ , to bring forth young.

A. *Which of the third Conjugation?*

B.  $\tau$ ,  $\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$ , to finish, or perfect.

$\delta$ ,  $\alpha\acute{\delta}\omega$ , to sing.

$\delta$ ,  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\omega$ , to fill.

A. *Which of the fourth?*

B.  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\alpha\acute{\alpha}\alpha\omega$ , to feign.

$\pi$ ,  $\delta\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ , to dig.

$\zeta$ ,  $\theta\alpha\delta\zeta\omega$ , to say.

A. *Which of the fifth Conjugation?*

B.  $\lambda$ ,  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ , to sing Psalms.

$\mu$ ,  $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ , to distribute.

$\tau$ ,  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ , to shew, or appear.

$\xi$ ,  $\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$ , to sow.

$\mu\nu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ , to cleave.

A. *Which of the sixth Conjugation?*

B.  $\omega$  pure; that is, when a vowel goes before  $\omega$ , as,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ , to honour.

A. *How many Moods are there?*

B. Five; as with the Latins.

A. *How many Tenses?*

B. Eight: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, the first and second Indefinite, the first and second Future tense.

A. *What is the Paradigm of the Indicative Mood in all its Tenses?*

B. Præs.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tilde{\eta}\omega$ , I beat, or do beat.

Imp.  $\xi\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\eta}\omicron\nu$ , I beat, or did beat.

Fut. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow\omega$ , I shall or will beat.

Ind. prim.  $\xi\tau\upsilon\downarrow\alpha$ , I have beaten.

Perf.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ , I have beaten.

Plus. perf.  $\xi\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\nu$ , I had beaten.

Ind. sec.  $\xi\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ , I have beaten.

Fut. sec.  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\omega}$ , I shall or will beat.

A. *What is the Paradigm of the Imperative Mood?*

B. Præs. & Imperf.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tilde{\eta}$ , beat thou;  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\eta}\tau\omega$ , beat he, or let him beat.

Ind. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow\omicron\nu$ , beat thou;  $\tau\upsilon\downarrow\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ , beat he, or let him beat.

Ind. sec.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tilde{\epsilon}$ , beat thou;  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\acute{\epsilon}}\tau\omega$ , beat he, or let him beat.

Perf. & Plus.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\tilde{\epsilon}$ , thou shalt have beaten;  $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\tilde{\acute{\epsilon}}\tau\omega$ , he shall have beaten.

A. *What is the Paradigm of the Optative Mood?*

Præs. & Imperf.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tilde{\eta}\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ , I wish I might, would, should, ought or could beat.

Fut. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ , I wish I may or can beat.

B. Ind. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ , I wish I have beaten.

Ind. Æol.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\downarrow\epsilon\iota\alpha$ , I wish I have beaten.

Perf. & Plus.  $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ , I wish I had beaten.

Ind. sec.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tilde{\iota}\mu\iota$ , I wish I have beaten.

Fut. sec.  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\omega}\iota\mu\iota$ , I wish I may or can beat.

A. *What*



A. *What is the Paradigm of the Subjunctive Mood?*

Præs. & Imperf.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omega$ , *If I may or can beat; or, might, would, should, ought, or could beat.*

B.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$  *beat.*  
 Ind. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omega$ , *I shall or will have beaten.*  
 Ind. sec.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ , *If I shall or will have beaten.*  
 Perf. & Plus.  $\tau\acute{\iota}\tau\upsilon\tau\omega$ , *If I have beaten.*

A. *What is the Paradigm of the Infinitive Mood?*

B. Præs. & Imperf.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\epsilon\iota\nu$ , *to beat, or, that I do or did beat.*

Fut. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ , *to beat hereafter; or, that I shall or will beat.*

Ind. prim.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota$ , *to have beaten; or, that I have beaten.*

Perf. & Plus.  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\nu\alpha\iota$ , *to have or had beaten; or, that I have or had beaten.*

Ind. sec.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\iota\nu$ , *to have beaten; or, that I have beaten.*

Fut. sec.  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ , *to beat hereafter; or, that I shall or will beat.*

A. *What is the Present Tense?*

B. The Theme and Foundation of the rest.

A. *Whence is the Preterimperfect tense derived?*

B. From the Present tense, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\epsilon\upsilon$ , and by preponing an Augment.

A. *How many fold is Augment?*

B. Twofold: Syllabick and Temporal.

A. *What is the Syllabical Augment?*

B.  $\epsilon$ , when the Verb begins with a consonant.

A. *In how many Tenses is it prefixed?*

B. In four: the Preterimperfect Tense, the Preterpluperfect Tense, the first Indefinite, the second Indefinite of the Indicative Mood only.

A. Which are the Exceptions?

B. The Atticks change *ε* the Syllabical Augment into the Temporal Augment *η*; as, ἔμελλον, *I was about to be.*

A. What is the Temporal Augment?

B. 'Tis when a Verb beginneth with a changeable vowel, or changeable Diphthong.

A. Which Vowels are mutable?

B. *α, ε, ο.*

A. Into what Vowels are they changed?

B. *α* and *ε* are changed into *η*, *ο* into *ω.*

A. Which Diphthongs are mutable?

B. *αι, οι, αυ.*

A. Into what Letters are they changed?

B. *αι* is changed into *η*, *αυ* into *ηυ*, *οι* into *ω.*

A. What Vowels are immutable?

B. *η, ι, υ, ω.*

A. Which Diphthongs are immutable?

B. *ει, ε, υ.*

A. Which are the Exceptions?

B. The Atticks change *ει* into *η*; ἀνδίων, *to be unaccustomed*; ἀνδίζομαι, *to be wearied*, admit not of an Augment.

Some Verbs also beginning with *ε*, do in the Preterimperfect tense take to themselves *ι*; as, ἔχον, *to have*; ἔλαω ἔλλον, *to take.*

Also *ε* before *ο* is not changed: some verbs also beginning with *οι* have no augment.

The Ionians too cast away the augment from all Preter-tenses.

A. Whence is the first Future tense formed?

B. It is formed from the Present tense, by changing the last syllable in the Conjugation.

A. Which are the Annotations of this tense?

B. The last syllable save one of the first Future tense is always long, except in the fifth Conjugation

tion, where it is always short. Verbs of two syllables in  $\epsilon\omega$  form  $\delta\pi\omega$ .

In verbs of many syllables of the fourth Conjugation the Atticks take away  $\sigma$ , and circumflex  $\omega$ .

The Dorians in the fourth Conjugation change  $\zeta\omega$  into  $\sigma\delta\omega$ .

The Æolians utter a Future tense in  $\rho\omega$  by  $\sigma\omega$ ; as,  $\delta\rho\omega$   $\delta\rho\omega$   $\delta\rho\omega$ , to stir up.

Lastly, The Poets in the Future tense of the sixth Conjugation do often cast away  $\sigma$ :  $\delta\iota\omega$  for  $\delta\iota\sigma\omega$ , to bind.

A. *Whence is the first Indefinite formed?*

B. From the first Future tense, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\alpha$ , and by preponing an augment.

A. *What signifies the first Indefinite?*

B. It is a Tense of an uncertain signification, seeing that it is uncertain whether it passed by a little before, or long before.

A. *Which are the Exceptions of this Tense?*

B. There are five Verbs of the first Indefinite, which take not the Characteristical Letter of the first Future tense;  $\epsilon\delta\eta\mu\alpha$ , I have put;  $\epsilon\delta\omega\alpha$ , I have given;  $\eta\eta\alpha$ , I have sent;  $\epsilon\pi\alpha$ , I have said;  $\eta\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ , I have carried.

A. *Which are the Annotations of this Tense?*

B. The last syllable save one of this Indefinite is always long; also in the fifth Conjugation  $\alpha$  is changed into  $\eta$ ,  $\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\eta$ .

A. *Whence is the Preterperfect tense derived?*

B. From the first Future tense, by changing in the Conjugation:

In the first Conjugation  $\downarrow\omega$  is changed into  $\rho\alpha$ .

In the second  $\xi\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ .

In the third  $\sigma\omega$  into  $\tau\alpha$ .

In the fourth  $\xi\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ , and  $\sigma\omega$  into  $\tau\alpha$ .

In the fifth  $\lambda\omega$ ,  $\rho\omega$ ,  $\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ ,  $\mu\omega$  into  $\mu\chi\alpha$ , and  $\nu\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ .

In the sixth  $\sigma\omega$  into  $\chi\alpha$ .

A. Which are the Annotations of this tense?

B. If a verb begin with a rough Spirit, it taketh unto it self its smooth Spirit: And if a Verb begin with  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon$  is doubled, and  $\epsilon$  is onely prefixt. Verbs of two syllables of the fifth Conjugation change  $\epsilon$  of the future tense into  $\alpha$ ; as,  $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$   $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\chi\epsilon$ , to send. Also verbs beginning with  $\pi$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\mu$ , repeat the first Letter of the Theme; as,  $\chi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$   $\chi\lambda\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ , to possess: The Atticks also pre-  
pone the two former letters of the Theme to verbs beginning with  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\omicron$ ; as,  $\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\omega$ ,  $\eta\lambda\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ , to grind: Lastly, if a Verb begin with  $\lambda$ , or  $\mu$ , the Atticks præfix  $\epsilon$  to the Preterperfect tense; as,  $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\eta\phi\alpha$ , to take.

A. Whence is the Preterpluperfect tense formed?

A. From the Preterperfect tense by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\nu$ , and by preponing  $\epsilon$ , if the verb begin with a single consonant.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite?

B. From the Present tense, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\epsilon\nu$ , and by preponing an Augment, and keeping the Characteristical Letter of the Present tense.

A. Which are the Annotations of this Indefinite?

B. The last syllable save one is for the most part short, whence if the last syllable save one of the Present tense be long by Position, the latter Consonant is cast away in the second Indefinite.

A. Which are the Vowels of the Present tense that are changed in the last syllable save one of the second Indefinite?

B.  $\epsilon$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ .

A. Into what Vowels are they changed?

B. Into  $\alpha$  onely.

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A. *How many Diphthongs are changed?*

B. Five; *αι, αυ, ε, υ, η.*

A. *Into what Vowels are they changed in the last syllable save one of this Indefinite?*

B. *αι and αυ into α, ε into υ, υ into ο, η into ι.*

A. *Which are the other Annotations of this Indefinite?*

B. In the fifth Conjugation Verbs of two syllables ending in *αι* are changed into *α*, and Verbs of three syllables into *ε*; also some Verbs of two syllables have the last syllable save one of the second Indefinite long: Also in the fourth Conjugation, if the first future tense end in *ω*, the second Indefinite ends in *ωι*; if in *ξω*, in *ωι*. Lastly, the Ionians in this tense do double: as, *κίεγον* for *κίεγον*, *I have laboured.*

A. *Whence is the second Future tense?*

B. From the second Indefinite, by changing *οι* into *ω*, and casting away the augment.

### *The Passive Voice of the Barytones.*

A. *How many Tenses are there in the Passive Voice?*

B. Nine: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the second Indefinite, the second Future tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, the first Indefinite, the first Future tense, the Paulò post-future tense.

A. *What is the Paradigm of the Indicative Mood?*

B. Præf. *τύπτομαι*, *I am beaten.*

Imp. *ἔπτόμην*, *I was beaten.*

Ind. sec. *ἔτυπην*, *I have been beaten.*

Fut.

Fut. sec. *τυπήσομαι*, I have been beaten; or, I shall or will be beaten.

Perf. *τέτυμμαι*, I have been beaten.

Pluf. perf. *ἔτετύμην*, I had been beaten.

Pauld-post-fut. *τετύλομαι*, I shall be beaten presently; or, I have just now been beaten.

Ind. prim. *τύπῃτω*, I have been beaten.

Fut. prim. *τυφθήσομαι*, I shall have been beaten; or, I shall or will be beaten.

A. What is the Paradigm of the Imperative Mood?

Præf. & Imp. *τύπηε*, be thou beaten; *τυπήδω*, let him be beaten,

Perf. & Pluf. *τέτυλο*, be thou beaten; *τετύφω*, let him be beaten.

Ind. prim. *τύπῃτω*, be thou beaten; *τυφῃτω*, let him be beaten.

Ind. sec. *τύπῃσθι*, be thou beaten, *τυπήτω*, let him be beaten.

A. What is the Paradigm of the Optative Mood?

B. Præf. & Imp. *τυπῃμι*, I wish I would, should, or ought to be beaten.

Perf. & Pluf. *τετυμῆν*, I wish I had been beaten; *ἔην*, I wish thou hadst been beaten; *εἴη*, I wish he had been beaten.

Ind. prim. *τυπῆίω*, I wish I have been beaten.

Ind. sec. *τυπῆίω*, I wish I have been beaten.

Fut. prim. *τυφῃσῆμι*, I wish I may or can be beaten.

Fut. sec. *τυπῃσῆμι*, I wish I may or can be beaten.

Pauld-post-fut. *πτεφῆσῆμι*, I wish I would, should, or ought to be beaten presently, or by and by.

A. What is the Paradigm of the Subjunctive Mood?

Præf. & Imperf. *τύπῃμαι*, If I may or can be beaten;

or, I *beaten*; or, *might, would, should, ought or could be beaten.*

Perf. & Plus.  $\tau\epsilon\tau\mu\mu\delta\iota\sigma\theta\eta\iota$ , if I have or had been beaten;  $\eta\varsigma$ , if thou hast or badst been beaten;  $\eta\iota$ , if he hath or had been beaten.

Ind. prim.  $\tau\omega\phi\theta\epsilon$ , if I have, or shall have been beaten.

Ind. sec.  $\tau\omega\pi\tilde{\omega}$ , if I shall have been beaten.

A. What is the Paradigm of the Infinitive Mood?

B. Præf. & Imperf.  $\tau\omega\pi\eta\epsilon\alpha\iota$ , to be beaten, or that I am or was beaten.

Perf. & Plus.  $\tau\epsilon\tau\omega\phi\theta\alpha\iota$ , to have or had been beaten; or, that I have or had been beaten.

Ind. prim.  $\tau\omega\phi\theta\eta\iota\gamma\alpha\iota$ , to have been beaten, or that I have been beaten.

Ind. sec.  $\tau\omega\pi\eta\iota\gamma\alpha\iota$ , to have been beaten; or, that I have been beaten.

Fut. prim.  $\tau\omega\phi\theta\eta\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$ , to be beaten hereafter; or that I shall or will be, or have been beaten.

Fut. sec.  $\tau\omega\pi\eta\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$ , to be beaten hereafter; or, that I shall or will be, or have been beaten.

Paulò-post-fut.  $\tau\epsilon\tau\omega\iota\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$ , to be beaten presently; or, that I shall or will be beaten by and by.

A. Whence is the Present tense derived?

B. From the Present tense Active, by changing  $\epsilon\iota$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ .

A. Whence is the Preterimperfect tense?

B. From the Present tense, by changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\omega$ , and by preposing an augment.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite?

B. From the second Indefinite Active, by changing  $\nu$  into  $\omega$ .

A. Whence is the second Future tense?

B. From the third person of the second Indefinite

nite

nire by adding *οὐραν*, and by casting away the augment.

**A.** Whence is the Preterperfect tense?

**B. From the Preterperfect tense active, by changing in the Conjugation:**

In the first  $\phi\alpha$  into  $\mu\mu\alpha$ ,  $\mu$  being doubled.

In the second  $\gamma\alpha$  into  $\gamma\mu\alpha$ .

In the third  $\eta$  into  $\sigma\mu\alpha$ .

In the fourth  $\chi^a$  into  $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ , and  $\kappa\epsilon$  into  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

In the fifth  $\kappa\alpha$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ .

In the sixth *æa* into *quæ*, if the last syllable save one of the Preterperfect tense be short, and into *mu* when the last Syllable save one of the Preterperfect tense active is long.

A. Whence is the Preterpluperfect tense derived?

B. From the Preterperfect tense, by changing  $\mu\alpha$  into  $\mu\lambda\omega$ , and prefixing  $\epsilon$  if the verb begin with a single Consonant.

A. Which are the Annotations of the Preterpluperfect tense, and also of the Preterperfect tense?

B. The Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense in the second and third person dual interweave  $\sigma$ , when the third person singular ends in  $\tau\omega$  or  $\tau\omega$  pure, and then the third person plural is formed of the third person singular, by putting  $\nu$  before  $\tau\omega$  or  $\tau\omega$ ; but when it ends in  $\tau\omega$  or  $\tau\omega$  impure, the third person plural is made by the participle and  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ .

**A. Whence is the first Indefinite?**

B. From the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense, by changing *as* into *lw*, and the smooth consonants into the rough ones, and by drawing away the letter of repetition or gemination.

A. Which are the Exceptions of this tense?

B. Ἐμνήσθην of μύμνηται, to remember.

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Ἐρρώσθην of ἔρρωται, to recover.

Ἐσώσθην of σῶσται, to be saved.

Ἐυρέσθην of εὑρηται, to be found.

Ἠρέσθην of ἡρηται, to be lifted up.

Ἐτίθεσθην of τίθεται, to be put.

A. Whence is the first Future Tense?

B. From the third person singular of the first Indefinite, by adding thereto σμας, and by taking away the augment.

A. Whence is the Paulo-post-future tense?

B. From the second person of the preterperfect tense, ομ being put before αι.

A. What is a Verb Middle?

B. That which hath a middle declining, and middle signification, partly Passive, partly Active.

A. In which Tenses hath it an Active Termination?

B. In the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense, in the rest of the tenses a Passive.

A. What is the Present tense?

B. The same with the Present tense Passive.

A. What is the Preterimperfect tense?

B. The same with the Preterimperfect tense Passive.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite formed?

B. From the second Indefinite Active, by changing ον into ομω.

A. Whence is the first Indefinite?

B. From the first Indef. Active, by adding μω.

A. Whence is the first Future tense?

B. From the first Future tense Active, by changing ω into ομας, in the fifth Conjugation into υμας.

A. Whence

A. Whence is the second Future tense?

B. From the second Future tense Active, by changing  $\tilde{\omega}$  into  $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\omega$ .

A. Whence is the Preterperfect tense middle?

B. From the Preterperfect tense Active, by taking the Characteristical letter of the second Infinitive for its own.

A. Whence is the Preterpluperfect tense?

B. From the Preterperfect tense, by changing  $\epsilon\iota$  into  $\epsilon\iota\eta$ , and by preponing  $\epsilon$  if the verb begins with a single consonant, or with a mute before a liquid.

A. Which are Verbs Circumflex?

B. Those which have Circumflexes in the last syllable of the Present tense.

A. Whence do they arise?

B. From Verbs of the sixth Conjugation in  $\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\tilde{\alpha}\omega$ ,  $\tilde{\omega}\omega$ .

A. What is the manner or form of contracting in the first Conjugation?

B.  $\epsilon\epsilon$  into  $\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$  into  $\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omega$  into  $\tilde{\omega}$ :  $\Pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\omega\ \pi\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\iota}\omega$ , to doe.

A. What in the second Conjugation?

B.  $\alpha\omega$  into  $\tilde{\alpha}$ :  $\beta\alpha\tilde{\alpha}\omega\ \beta\alpha\tilde{\alpha}\omega$ , to cry out.

A. What in the third?

B.  $\omega\omega$  into  $\tilde{\omega}$ :  $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\omega\ \chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\omega$ , to gild.

A. How many Conjugations are there of Verbs in  $\mu$ ?

B. Four.

A. Whence do they flow?

B. From Verbs of the sixth Conjugation.

A. How are they made Verbs in  $\mu$ ?

B. By changing  $\omega$  the last syllable into  $\mu$ , by turning the last syllable save one into its long, and by

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$\epsilon\iota\mu\omega$

by preponing a reduplication, as, *οἶω τιθῆμι*, to

A. Which Tenses do verbs in *μι* want?

B. The second Future tense, the Preterperfect tense middle, the second Indefinite passive.

A. Whence is the Preterimperfect tense of Verbs in *μι* formed.

B. From the Present tense, by changing *μι* into *ν*, and by preponing an augment.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite?

B. From the Preterimperfect, by casting away the reduplication, and by preponing *ε*.

A. How many fold is an Adverb?

B. Twofold: Primary and derivative.

A. Whence are Adverbs derived?

B. From the Genitive case plural of the Noun Adjective.

A. How many kinds are there of Conjunctions?

B. Eleven: Copulatives, Connexives, Discre-  
tives, Adversatives, Redditives, Disjunctives, Cau-  
sals, Rationals, Dubitatives, Potentials, Exple-  
tives.

A. How many Prepositions are there?

B. Eighteen: six of one syllable, twelve of two syllables.

A. Which are of one syllable?

B. *ἐν*, *ἐν*, *ἐξ*, *σύν*, *παρά*.

A. Which are of two syllables?

B. *ἀνά*, *χρῆ*, *διὰ*, *μὲν*, *κατά*, *ἀντί*, *ἐπί*, *πρὸς*, *ἀπὸ*, *ὑπὲρ*, *ὑπὸ*, *ὑπὲρ*.

# THE SYNTAX.

A. **H**ow many *Concords* are there?

B. Three; between the Verb and the Nominative case, the Substantive and the Adjective, the Antecedent and the Relative.

A. *How doth the Verb agree with its Nominative case?*

B. In Number and Person.

A. *What Exceptions are there?*

B. Neuter Plurals rejoice with a Verb singular.

A. *How doth the Adjective agree with its Substantive?*

B. In Case, Gender and Number.

A. *How doth the Relative and the Antecedent?*

B. In Gender, Number and Person.

A. *What Adjectives require a Genitive Case?*

B. Those which denote desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, worth, difference, condemning.

Also Nouns Partitive, Infinite, Interrogative, and Nouns of Number.

Likewise Comparatives when they may be resolved by *ñ, quàm, than.*

Also Nouns which take upon them the nature of Superlatives.

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A. *What Adjectives claim a Dative Case?*

B. Those that signifie profit, disprofit, likeness, unlikeness, contrariety: Hither are referred also Adjectives compounded with *σύν* and *ὁμῶς*.

A. *What Adjectives will have an Accusative Case?*

B. None, but by *Synecdoche*.

A. *What is the Construction of a Pronoun?*

B. The Genitive Case of the Pronoun Primitive is put instead of the Possessive: also Pronouns are oftentimes set in Construction in the places of Adverbs.

A. *What Verbs have a Nominative Case?*

B. Verbs Substantives; also Verbs Passives of Calling, and Verbs of Gesture.

A. *What a Genitive?*

B. Verbs of beginning, of ending, desiring, loving, remembring, partaking, admiring, accusing, sparing, depriving, abstaining, contemning, commanding, enjoying, wanting, obtaining, filling, differing, excelling, selling.

In like manner Verbs of sense, except those which belong to sight: Also to any Verbs is added a Genitive Case taken absolutely.

A. *What Verbs require a Dative Case?*

B. Verbs put acquisitively; also Verbs of following, striving, praying, using, rejoycing, delighting, giving, reprehending, upbraiding, agreeing, talking together; even any Verb admitteth of a Dative Case, signifying the Cause or Instrument, or manner of doing.

A. *What Verbs admit of an Accusative Case?*

B. Verbs Active, and those that have their signification.

C

A. *What*

A. What Verbs Passive require a Genitive Case?

B. None, but with the Prepositions *ἐν*, *ἐν*, *ἐν*, *ἐν*.

A. What have an Accusative Case?

B. None, but by Synecdoche.

A. What Cases do Impersonals govern?

B. Sometimes a Genitive, sometimes a Dative, sometimes an Accusative.

A. What is observed of Gerunds and Supines?

B. For Gerunds and Supines the Greeks use an Infinitive Mood, with an Article, or without an Article: They often also govern the cases of their Verbs whence they are derived.

A. What is observed concerning Participles?

B. Participles govern the cases of their Verbs: Sometimes also Participles are put in stead of Nouns.

A. How is the Prepositive Article used?

B. Three manner of ways, in expounding, shewing forth, distinguishing.

A. What is observed of the Article?

B. The Article, if before an Infinitive Mood, is taken for a Noun in every case; as, *τὸ σοφόν*, Wisdom; *τὸ σοφόν*, of Wisdom; *ἐν τῷ σοφῷ*, in Wisdom. Also the Article joined with an Adverb, makes an Adjective; as, *τὰ ἔξω*, external: also joined with the Genitive case of a Substantive it signifies possession; as, *τὰ μητρὸς*, the mother's substance. Lastly, with *οἱ*, *αἱ*, *οἱ*, *οἱ*, or with a proper name, it signifies the same that the Noun it self does, *οἱ οἱ ἱερεῖς*, Priests.

A. What Adverbs have a Genitive Case?

B. Adverbs of place, time, number, of separating, coupling, order, cause, comparison, and indignation.

A. What Conjunctions serve to an Indicative Mood?

B. "On

B. Ὅτι, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή, ὡς, ὅπως.

A. What to an Optative and Subjunctive?

B. Διότι, καθότι, ὡς, ὥστε, εἰάν, ἵνα, ὅπως.

A. Which to an Infinitive?

B. Ἐπεὶ and ἐπειδή.

A. How many kinds of Prepositions are there?

B. Two; Monosyllables and Dissyllables.

A. How many Monosyllables are there?

B. Six.

A. How many Dissyllables?

B. Twelve.

A. What Cases do Monosyllables serve to?

B. To the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative.

A. Which to a Genitive?

B. Προς, πρὸς, ἐξ.

A. Which to a Dative?

B. Ἐν, σὺν, ξὺν.

A. Which to an Accusative?

B. Πρὸς, εἰς, ἐς.

A. What Cases do Dissyllables serve to?

B. To the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative.

A. Which to the Genitive.

B. Παρά, when it is expounded in Latin by à, from; as, παρά κυρίου, from the Lord; διὰ with a Genitive Case, per, by; as, διὰ βίης, by life; κατὰ with a Genitive case, contra, against; as, κατὰ Χριστιανῶν, against the Christians; μετὰ with a Genitive case, cum, with; as, μετὰ φίλων, with friends: ἀντι, when it signifies pro, for; as, ἀντι ἀγαθῶν, for good: περὶ, de, concerning; as, περὶ ψυχῆς, concerning the Soul: ἐπὶ, in, about, upon: ἀμφὶ, de, concerning: ἀπὸ, ab, from: ὑπὸ, sub, under: ὑπὲρ, pro, for.

A. Which to a Dative?

B. Ἐν, σὺν, ξὺν; ἐν, nigh to; μετὰ, out of; ἐπὶ, for; ὑπὸ, under.

A. Which to an Accusative?

B. Παρά, when it signifies motion to a thing; ἰδὲ, for; κατὰ, according to; μετὰ, after; περί, about; ἐν, to; ἀπὸ, about; ὑπὸ, under; παρὰ, beside.

A. What is Accent?

B. It is a mark, whereby the Tone or Emphasis of a Word is signified.

A. How many Accents are there?

B. Three; an Acute, a Circumflex, a Grave.

A. Where is an Acute put, if the last syllable be short?

B. In the last syllable save two.

A. Where, if the last syllable be long?

B. In the last syllable save one.

A. Which are the Annotations of Accents?

B. In the three former Declensions of the Simple, if an Acute be in the last syllable, the Genitive and Dative Case is circumflex in all numbers; if in the last syllable save one, it will every where remain.

### The Figures of a Word.

A. How many are they?

B. Eleven: Prothesis, Aphæresis, Syncope, Epenthesis, Apocope, Paragoge, Metaplasimus, Antitbesis, Metathesis, Synalæpha, Anadiplosis.

A. What is Prothesis?

B. A letter or syllable added to the beginning of a word; as, τεταγὼν for ταγὼν, of ταῖς, to apprehend.

A. What is Aphæresis?

B. When a Letter or Syllable is taken away; as, ἑστὴ for ἑορτή, a feast.

A. What



A. *What is Syncope?*

B. The taking away of a Syllable or Letter from the middle of a word; as, *δέξμῳ* for *δέξιον μῳ*, *I have found*.

A. *What is Epenthesis?*

B. When a Letter is placed between in the middle; as, *ἔλαβε* for *ἔλαλε*, *he hath taken*.

A. *What is Apocope?*

B. When any thing is taken away from the end of a word; as, *οἶα* for *οἶμα*, *an house*.

A. *What is Paragoge?*

B. When something is added to the last syllable; as, *λόγισι* for *λόγους*, *words*; *ἦδα* for *ἦς*, *thou wast*.

A. *What is Metaplasmus?*

B. The changing of the last Syllable in the same case; as, *καλᾶδι* for *καλᾶδω*, *a bough*.

A. *What is Antithesis?*

B. It is the exchanging of a letter; as, *πῶρτω* for *πῶρτω*, *afar off*.

A. *What is Metathesis?*

B. The changing of the order of the letters; as, *ἔρξω* for *ῥέξω*, *I will doe*.

A. *What is Synalœpha?*

B. The cutting off a vowel before another in divers words: as, *τὰ μὰ* for *τὰ ἐμὰ*, *mine*.

A. *What is Anadiplosis?*

B. 'Tis a repetition of letters; as, *ἐπίτυμον* for *ἴτυμον*, *truly*.

C 3

P R O-

# PROSODIA

**A. W**hat Vowels are always short?

B. *e, o.*

A. What are always long?

B. *η, ω.*

A. What are doubtfull?

B. *α, ι, υ.*

A. Which are the Accidents of Scanning?

B. *Apostrophus, Synecphonesis, Diæresis and Cæsuræ.*

A. What is Apostrophus?

B. When *α, ε, ι, ο, αι, οι*, are cut off, the next word beginning with a Vowel or a Diphthong.

A. What is Synecphonesis?

B. The Contraction of two Syllables into one.

A. What is Diæresis?

B. When two syllables are made out of one.

A. What is Cæsuræ?

B. When a short syllable in the end of a word is made long.

A. How is the quantity of doubtfull Vowels known?

B. Ten ways: by Position, a vowel before a vowel, by Accent, Contraction, Dialect, Derivation, Composition, Increase, Rule, Example.

A. How is the quantity of increasing Nouns of the Neuter Gender known?

B. Nouns of the Neuter Gender are short; as, *μέλι μέλι* ☉, honey; also Feminine and Masculine Barytones in *ι* ☉, *ιδ* ☉, and *ιη* ☉; as, *ἄνθρωπος* ☉, *ἄνθρωποι* ☉.

ἰεῖδ<sup>⊙</sup>, *strife*: Also Feminines that have an Acute or Grave in the last syllable, ending in ῖδ<sup>⊙</sup>; as, παῖς, παῖδ<sup>⊙</sup>, *ones Countrey*: Feminines also, and Masculines that have two terminations in the Nominative Case; as, δελφίς or δελφίς, δελφίν<sup>⊙</sup>, *a dolphin*: but Monosyllables are long; as, δῖν, δῖνός, *a shoar*, and ἡ the increase of Nouns in ῖξ and ῖψ; as, δειξ, τεῖχος, *hair*; χέννιψ, χέννιβ<sup>⊙</sup>, *a basin*.

A. *How is the quantity of Verbs?*

B. The mutable vowel of Verbs hath the same quantity in the Preterimperfect tense, as well Active as Passive, of all Moods; as, κείνω, κείνον, *to judge*; the syllable κει is long.

A. *What is the quantity of words ending in α?*

B. They are made short.

A. *Which are the Exceptions?*

B. Nouns in εα and ια; words of many syllables ending in α, ι, υ, and Nouns ending in εα, a Diphthong not going before; also the Vocative Case of Nouns ending in ας of the first Declension are excepted.

A. *What is the quantity of words ending in ω?*

B. They are short.

A. *Which are the Exceptions?*

B. Πᾶν, except in its compounds, also Nouns of the Masculine gender ending in ω; also ω of the first and second Declension, if it have an Acute in the last syllable save one; as, φίλιω, *friendship*.

A. *What is the quantity of words ending in αψ?*

B. They are short.

A. *Which are the Exceptions?*

B. Words of one syllable; as, κεφ, *a head*; ψάρ, *a Starling*, are long.

- A. What is the quantity of words ending in *αι* ?  
 B. They are made long.  
 A. Which are the Exceptions ?  
 B. Feminines in *αι* ; also Masculines and Neuters ; likewise Adverbs and Accusative Cases plural of the fifth Declension of the Simples.  
 A. What is the quantity of words ending in *ι* ?  
 B. They are short.  
 A. Which are the Exceptions ?  
 B. Adverbs, and Pronouns increased by *Para-*  
*goge* : also *ι* made of *ε* by the Atticks : likewise *καί*,  
*Barley*, *Ξι*, *πi*, names of Letters.  
 A. What is the quantity of words ending in *ιυ* ?  
 B. They are made short.  
 A. Which are the Exceptions ?  
 B. Nouns of two terminations ; as, *ῥιν*, the nose ;  
*μιν*, him, her, them ; *Δελφιν*, a dolphin ; *ακτιν*, a  
*Sun-beam*.  
 A. What is the quantity of words ending in *ις* ?  
 B. They are short.  
 A. Which are the Exceptions ?  
 B. Nouns whose increase is long, and Monosyl-  
 lables, except *τις*, who.  
 A. What is the quantity of words ending in *υ* ?  
 B. They are made short.  
 A. Which are the Exceptions ?  
 B. The Names of Letters *μυ*, *νυ* ; also the third  
 persons singular of the fourth Conjugation of Verbs  
 in *μι*, in the Preterimperfect tense and second In-  
 definite.  
 A. What is the quantity of words ending in *υω* ?  
 B. They are made short.  
 A. Which are the Exceptions ?  
 B. Words that are circumflexed, as *νω*, now ;  
*μιν*, a mouse ; likewise the first persons of Verbs  
 in

in *μῆ*; also the Accusative cases of Nouns which have *υς* long in the Nominative Case.

A. *What is the quantity of words ending in υς?*

B. They are long.

A. *What is the quantity of words ending in υς?*

B. They are short.

A. *Which are the Exceptions?*

B. Words of one syllable; as, *μῦς*, a mouse; Participles in *δς*, and nouns which are declined by *Γ* pure; as, *ἰχθύς*, a fisherman.

A. *How many Poetical Figures are there?*

B. Eight: *Systole*, *Ectasis*, *Synecphonesis*, *Catalexis*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, *Enallage*, *Dialysis*.

A. *What is Systole?*

B. It is a Contraction, when a long syllable is made short; as,

Φαίηκων· μὴδ' ἔτι φίλον Διὶ πατρὶ γάμοισιν.

*Of the Corcyrians, (Inhabitants of Corfu;) neither would it be thus agreeable to Father Jupiter.*

A. *What is Ectasis?*

B. A lengthening, which makes a short syllable long; as,

Δὸς μὴ Ὀδυσῆα πόλιν ποδὺν οἶκός' ἔχουσιν.

*Grant that Ulysses, the subverter of Cities, may not get home.*

*Polyphemus's Prayer to Neptune.*

A. *What is Synecphonesis?*

B. The contraction of two syllables into one;

as,

Χρυσίῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ ἐλίπετο πάντα Ἀχαιῆς.

*With a golden sceptre, and besought all the Greeks.*

A. *What is Catalexis?*

B. It is the Termination whereby the Syllable  
that

that endeth is wanting to the right completing of  
a verse; as,

Μέγιστος σφώτατος.

*The wisest witnesses.* Pindar.

A. What is Brachycatalexis?

B. 'Tis that whereby the two final syllables are  
wanting; as,

Ζεῦ, τίαι γὰρ ὦραι.

*Jupiter, for thine are the hours.*

A. What is Hypercatalexis?

B. It is a superabundant termination, whereby  
a syllable is over and above; as,

Ἐν αἴμαρ φαινὸν ἄστρον.

*A bright star by day.*

Pindar.

A. What is Enallage?

B. 'Tis that whereby a foot is put for a foot; as,

Ἀμφότερον, βασιλῆος τ' ἀγαθοῦ, κελίερος τ' αἰχ-  
μητός. *Both a good King, and a stout Warrior.*

A. What is Dialysis?

B. It is a dissolution, whereby a word put in  
the end is so distracted, that one part is in the  
foregoing verse, the other in the beginning of the  
following verse; as,

Οὐδ' ἀπειθοσένιν, ἀλ-

-λ' ἥρως ἐπ' ἀκλῆισι δουρῶν.

*Nor was he disobedient to him,*

*But the Hero (Euphemus) leaping upon the  
shoar.*

Τέλος, *The End.*

*Of the Formation of Barytonous Verbs throughout all their Moods and Tenses in each Voice.*

**A.** How many are the Conjugations of Barytonous Verbs according to Dr. Busbey's Method?

**B.** Dr. Busbey (in pursuance of Gualptorius's *Synopsis Terminationum Gram. Græc.* p. 115.) reduces the Common Grammar's Six Conjugations of Barytones into Four, and that not unfitly.

**A.** How?

**B.** Why, first you must know that all those Verbs are and ought to be of the same Conjugation which agree in one and the same Characteristick of the first Future tense:

The Dr. therefore wisely omitting  $\alpha\lambda$  in the second Conjugation, as the Index onely of Anomalous Verbs, transplants  $\alpha\gamma$  and  $\eta$  out of the fourth into the second,  $\zeta$  out of the fourth into the third,  $\omega$  out of the sixth into the third, and all very suitably; all the Verbs of whose Present tenses these are Indexes, agreeing in the same Characteristick of the first Future, nay, and of the Preterperfect tense too; as you may see all at once in the following Type.

The

# The Characteristicks.

In the  
Conjugation.

	First,	Præf.	Fut.	Pret.		
{		α τέρω	τέρω	{	τέρωα	I delight.
		β λείβω	λείβω	{	λείβωα	I sacrifice.
		φ γράφω	γράφω	{	γράφωα	I write.
		π τιπώ	τιπώ	{	τιπώα	I beat.
{		κ παύω	παύω	{	παύωα	I fold.
		γ λέγω	λέγω	{	λέγωα	I say.
		χ βρέχω	βρέχω	{	βρέχωα	I water.
		σ δρύσσω	δρύσσω	{	δρύσσωα	I dig.
	Second,					



In the  
Conjugation.

Third,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau \text{ ἀνύτω} \\ \sigma \text{ ἀνύδω} \\ \vartheta \text{ παύδω} \\ \gamma \text{ φεδίζω} \end{array} \right\}$ ω pure τίω	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀνύσω} \\ \text{πύδσω} \\ \text{παύσω} \\ \text{φεδίσσω} \\ \text{πίσω} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{K} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄνυκα} \\ \text{ἐπύδικα} \\ \text{πέπαινα} \\ \text{τέφεακα} \\ \text{τέπινα} \end{array} \right\}$	<p>I finish. I hasten. I fill. I speak. I honour.</p>
Fourth,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda \text{ ἀλάλω} \\ \mu \text{ νέμω} \\ \rho \text{ φαίνω} \end{array} \right\}$ μν τίμνω	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Omega \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀλάω} \\ \text{νέμω} \\ \text{φαίνω} \\ \text{πτερόω} \\ \text{τεμύω} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{K} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐλάλακα} \\ \text{νέμμεκα} \\ \text{πέφακα} \\ \text{ἐπτεροκα} \\ \text{τέτμενακα} \end{array} \right\}$	<p>I sing. I divide. I shew. I sow. I cut.</p>

The general Formation of Tenses in the Indicative Mood Active, Passive and Middle.

A. *How many principal Tenses are there?*

B. The principal Tenses are three.

A. *Which be those three?*

B. The Present Tense, the first Future tense, and the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood.

A. *Tell me how many Tenses in the Active, Passive and Middle Voice, are either immediately or mediately formed from the Present tense Indicative?*

B. They are in number eleven?

A. *Which be they?*

B. From the first principal tense  $\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$  are formed immediately four others, viz. the Preterimperfect tense  $\xi\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota$ , the second Indefinite  $\xi\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$ , the Present tense Passive  $\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , the Present tense Middle  $\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ : mediately seven others, sc. the second Future tense  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$ , the second Future tense Passive  $\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$ , the second Future tense Middle  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ , the second Indefinite Passive  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha\mu\iota$ , the second Indefinite Middle  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha\mu\iota$ , the Preterimperfect tense Passive  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota$ , the Preterimperfect tense Middle  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\iota$ .

A. *Tell me how many Tenses in the Active, Passive, and Middle Voice are either immediately or mediately formed from the first Future tense Indicative?*

B. They are in all but three.

A. *Which be they?*

B. From the second principal tense  $\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\iota$  are formed immediately two others, viz. the first Indefinite  $\xi\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ , the first Future tense Middle  $\nu\acute{\omega}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; mediately one, sc. the first Indefinite Middle  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\mu\iota$ .

A. *Tell*

# A SYNOPSIS OF THE GENERAL FORMATION.

Tempora principalia sunt Tria,

Præfens	Τὸ πᾶν,	novem cognata sunt	Imperf. ἔτυπλον,	tredecim. sunt cognata mediate	Indefinitum primum Medium ἔτυπμινα.
			Indef. Sec. ἔτυπον,		
			Præf. { Pass. τὺπλομαι, Med. τὺπλομαι,		
Fut. prim.	τὺπῶ,	immediate	Indef. primum ἔτυψα,		Plusquam perfectum Passivum ἔτεπμινα, Paulò-post Futurum τεπύσομαι. Ind.pr.Pass. ἐπύθην. Fut.pr.Pass. τυρθήσομαι.
			Fut. prim. Med. τὺψομαι,		
Perfec.	τέτυρα,	Tempo- ra	Plus. perfec. ἔτεπυν,	Tempora mediate	Plusquam perfectum Medium ἔτεπνῆν.
			Perf. { Pass. τέτυμαι, Medium τέτυπα,		

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A. Tell me how many Tenses in the Active, Passive, and Middle Voice, are either immediately or mediately formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative?

B. They are in number eight.

A. Which be they?

B. From the third principal tense τίτущα are formed immediately three others, viz. the Preterpluperfect tense ἐτετύρουν, the Preterperfect tense Passive τίτυμαι, the Preterperfect tense Middle τίτυπα; mediately five others, sc. the Preterpluperfect tense Passive ἐτετύμην, the Paulò-post-future tense τετύλομαι, the first Indefinite Passive ἐτύσθω, the first Future tense Passive τυφθίσομαι, and the Preterpluperfect tense Middle ἐτετύπειν.

The Particular Formation of tenses in the Active Voice.

A. Whence is the Present tense Indicative τυγγω formed?

B. The Present tense Indicative is formed from nothing, it is the first principal tense, 'tis the Theme, Foundation, or Root, from which all other Moods and tenses do arise; as, in the first Conjugation τυγγω, in the second πλέκω, in the third αὐύω, πώ, in the fourth λάλω.

A. Whence is the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood formed?

B. The Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood is formed from the Present tense.

A. How is the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood formed from the Present tense?

B. It is formed by changing ω into εν, and by preponing an augment in all the four Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τυγγω ἔτυγον, in the second

second *πλέκω, ἔπλεκον*; in the third *ἀνύτω, ἤνυσ-  
τον*; *τίω, ἔπον*, in the fourth *ψάλλω, ἔψαλλον*.

A. Whence is the first Future tense Indicative for-  
med?

B. The first Future tense Indicative is formed  
from the Present tense.

A. How is the first Future tense Indicative formed  
from the Present tense in the first Conjugation.

B. It is formed in the first Conjugation by chan-  
ging the last syllable into *ψω*; as, *τύπῃω, τύψω*.

A. How in the second Conjugation?

B. In the second Conjugation, by changing the  
last syllable into *ξω*; as, *πλέκω, πλέξω*.

A. How is it formed in the third Conjugation?

B. It is formed in the third Conjugation by  
changing the last syllable into *σω*; as, *ἀνύτω, ἀ-  
νύσω; τίω, τίσω*.

A. How in the fourth?

B. In the fourth by changing the last syllable in-  
to *λῶ, μῶ, νῶ, ρῶ* circumflect; as, *ψάλλω, ψα-  
λῶ*.

A. Whence is the first Indefinite of the Indicative  
Mood formed?

B. The first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood  
is formed from the first Future tense.

A. How is the first Indefinite of the Indicative  
Mood formed from the first Future tense?

B. It is formed from the first Future tense by  
changing *ω* into *α*, and by preposing an augment  
in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  
*τύψω, ἔτυψα*; in the second *πλέξω, ἔπλεξα*;  
in the third *ἀνύσω, ἤνυστα; τίσω, ἔπιστα*; in  
the fourth *ψαλῶ, ἔψαλα*.

A. Whence

A. Whence is the Preterperfect tense Indicative formed?

B. The Preterperfect tense Indicative is formed from the first Future tense.

A. How is the Preterperfect tense Indicative formed from the first Future tense?

B. It is formed from the first Future tense by preponing an augment in all the four Conjugations; as, σκῆψω, ἔσκαφα; ἀκίσσω, ἤκυσε: Unless the Verb begin with a single consonant, or a mute before a liquid; for then the first consonant is repeated before ε; as, τίρψω, τίτερφα; γράψω, γράφε. And by changing ψ into φα in the first conjugation; as, πῖψα, τίτυφα.

A. How in the second Conjugation?

B. In the second Conjugation by changing ξω into χα; as, πλέξω, πέπλεχα.

A. How is it formed in the third Conjugation?

B. It is formed in the third Conjugation by changing σω into κε; as, ἀνύσω, ἤνυκε; τίσω, τίπεκε.

A. How in the fourth?

B. In the fourth by changing ω into κε, but μῶ into μνηκα; as, ψαλῶ, ἔψαλκα; νεμῶ, νεπέμνηκα.

A. Whence is the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood formed?

B. The Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood is formed from the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood.

A. How is the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood formed from the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood?

B. It is formed from the Preterperfect tense by changing α into ειν, and preponing an augment, if the verb begin with a consonant, in all the Conjugations,

gations; as, in the first Conjugation, *τέτυρα, ἔπι-  
τύρειν*; in the second *πέπλεχα, ἐπεπλέχων*; in  
the third *ἤνυκα, ἤνυκιν*; *τίπηκα, ἐπιτίκην*; in the  
fourth *ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλκειν*.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite Indicative formed?

B. The second Indefinite Indicative is for the most part the same with the Preterimperfect tense; as, in the second Conjugation, *ἔπλεκον, ἔπλεκον*; in the third *ἤνυτον, ἤνυτον*; *ἔπον, ἔπον*: But the Preterimperfect tenses *ἔτυπθον* and *ἔψαλλον*, by casting away the latter consonant, according to the first exceptive Rule, become *ἔτυπν, ἔψαλον*.

A. Whence is the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood formed?

B. The second Future tense of the Indicative Mood is formed from the second Indefinite.

A. How is the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood formed from the second Indefinite?

B. It is formed from the second Indefinite by changing *ον* into *ῶ* circumflex, and casting away the augment in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπν, τυπῶ*; in the second *ἔπλεκον, πλεκῶ*; in the third *ἤνυπν, ἄνυτῶ*; *ἔπον, πῶ*; in the fourth *ἔψαλον, ψαλῶ*.

A. Whence are the rest of the Moods and Tenses formed?

B. The rest of the Moods and Tenses are formed from the Indicative, like tenses from like.

A. How is the Present tense and Preterimperfect tense Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive, and Participle formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood?

B. The Present tense and Preterimperfect tense Imperative are formed from the Present tense Indicative, by changing *ω* into *ς*, in all the Conjugations;

ons;



ons; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauύπῳ$ ,  $\tauύπῃ$ ; in the second  $πλέκω$ ,  $πλέκει$ ; in the third  $ἀνύτω$ ,  $ἀνύτε$ ;  $τίω$ ,  $τίει$ ; in the fourth  $ψάλλω$ ,  $ψάλλει$ .

Optative, by changing  $\omega$  into  $οιμι$  in all Conjugations; as, in the first  $\tauύπῳ$ ,  $\tauύπῳιμι$ ; in the second  $πλέκω$ ,  $πλέκῳιμι$ ; in the third  $ἀνύτω$ ,  $ἀνύτῳιμι$ ;  $τίω$ ,  $τίῳιμι$ ; in the fourth  $ψάλλω$ ,  $ψάλλῳιμι$ .

Subjunctive, in the first person singular, is the same with the Indicative in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauύπτω$ ,  $\tauύπτω$ ; in the second  $πλέκω$ ,  $πλέκω$ ; in the third  $ἀνύτω$ ,  $ἀνύτω$ ;  $τίω$ ,  $τίω$ ; in the fourth  $ψάλλω$ ,  $ψάλλω$ ; but in all other persons they differ.

Infinitive, by changing  $\omega$  into  $ειν$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauύπτω$ ,  $\tauύπτειν$ ; in the second  $πλέκω$ ,  $πλέκειν$ ; in the third  $ἀνύτω$ ,  $ἀνύτεν$ ;  $τίω$ ,  $τίειν$ ; in the fourth  $ψάλλω$ ,  $ψάλλειν$ .

Participle, by adding thereto  $\nu$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauύπῳ$ ,  $\tauύπῳν$ ; in the second  $πλέκω$ ,  $πλέκῳν$ ; in the third  $ἀνύτω$ ,  $ἀνύτῳν$ ;  $τίω$ ,  $τίῳν$ ; in the fourth  $ψάλλω$ ,  $ψάλλῳν$ .

A. *How is the first Future tense Optative, Infinitive and Participle formed from the first Future tense Indicative?*

B. The first Future tense Optative is formed from the first Future tense Indicative by changing  $\omega$  into  $οιμι$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauύψω$ ,  $\tauύψοιμι$ ; in the second  $πλέξω$ ,  $πλέξοιμι$ ; in the third  $ἀνύσω$ ,  $ἀνύσοιμι$ ;  $τίσω$ ,  $τίσοιμι$ ; but in the fourth Conjugation by changing  $\omega$  into  $οῖμι$ , with a circumflex in the penultima; as,  $ψάλλω$ ,  $ψάλλοῖμι$ .

Infinitive, by changing  $\omega$  into  $ειν$  in all the Conjugations: as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauύψω$ ,  $\tauύψειν$ ;

ῥην; in the second πλέξω, πλέξῃν; in the third ἀνύσω, ἀνύσειν; πῶς, πῶσι; in the fourth ῥαῶ, ῥαλοῖν.

Participle by adding thereunto ν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τύλω, τύλων; in the second πλέξω, πλέξων; in the third ἀνύσω, ἀνύσων; πῶς, πῶων; in the fourth ῥαῶ, ῥαλῶν.

A. How is the first Indefinite Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood?

B. The first Indefinite Imperative is formed from the first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood by casting away the augment, and changing α into ο in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἔτυφα, τύφων; in the second ἔπλεξα, πλέξῃν; in the third ἤνυσα, ἀνύσον; ἔποσα, πῶσι; in the fourth ἔφαλα, ῥάλον.

Optative, by casting away the augment, and changing α into αι in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἔτυφα, τυφαιμι; in the second ἔπλεξα, πλέξαιμι; in the third ἤνυσα, αἰύσαιμι; ἔποσα, πῶσαιμι; in the fourth ἔφαλα, ῥάλαιμι.

Subjunctive, by casting away the augment, and changing α into ω in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἔτυφα, τύλω; in the second ἔπλεξα, πλέξω; in the third ἤνυσα, ἀνύω; ἔποσα, πῶ; in the fourth ἔφαλα, ῥάλω.

Infinitive, by casting away the augment, and adding thereto ι in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἔτυφα, τυφαι; in the second ἔπλεξα, πλέξαι; in the third ἤνυσα, ἀνύσαι; ἔποσα, πῶσαι; in the fourth ἔφαλα, ῥάλαι.

Participle, by casting away the augment, and adding thereto ς in all the Conjugations; as, in the

the first Conjugation ἔτιψα, τίψαι; in the second ἔπλεξα, πλέξα; in the third ἤνυστα, ἀνύσται ἤπου, τίται; in the fourth ἔψαλα, ψάλα.

A. How is the Preterperfect Tense and Preterpluperfect tense Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative?

B. The Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense Imperative are formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative, by changing α into ε in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τίτυφα, τίτυφε; in the second πέπλεχα, πέπλεχε; in the third ἤνυκα, ἤνυκε; τέπκα, τέπκε; in the fourth ἔψαλκα, ἔψαλκε.

Optative, by changing α into οῖμι in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τίτυφα, τίτύοιμι; in the second πέπλεχα, πεπλέχοιμι; in the third ἤνυκα, ἠνύκοιμι; τέπκα, τιπύοιμι; in the fourth ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλλοιμι.

Subjunctive, by changing α into ω in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τίτυφα, τίτύω; in the second πέπλεχα, πεπλέχω; in the third ἤνυκα, ἠνύκω; τέπκα, τιπύω; in the fourth ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλλω.

Infinitive, by changing α into ἐναι in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τίτυφα, τίτυφέναι; in the second πέπλεχα, πεπλεχέναι; in the third ἤνυκα, ἠνυκέναι; τέπκα, τιπυέναι; in the fourth ἔψαλκα, ἐψαλκέναι.

Participle, by changing α into ὦς in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τίτυφα, τιτυφῶς; in the second πέπλεχα, πεπλεχῶς; in the third ἤνυκα, ἠνυκῶς; τέπκα, τιπυῶς; in the fourth ἔψαλκα, ἐψαλλῶς.

A. How is the second Indefinite Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive, and Participle formed

from the second Indefinite of the Indicative Mood?

B. The second Indefinite Imperative is formed from the second Indefinite of the Indicative Mood, by casting away the augment, and changing *ον* into *ε* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπεν*, *τύπε*; in the second *ἔπλεκεν*, *πλέκε*; in the third *ἤνυπεν*, *ἄνυτε*; *ἔπον*, *πέε*; in the fourth *ἔψαλον*, *ψάλε*.

Optative, by casting away the augment and changing *ον* into *οιμι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπτο*, *τύποιμι*; in the second *ἔπλεκο*, *πλέκοιμι*; in the third *ἤνυπτο*, *ἄνυτοιμι*; *ἔπον*, *πόμι*; in the fourth *ἔψαλον*, *ψάλοιμι*.

Subjunctive, by casting away the augment, and changing *ον* into *ω* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπεν*, *τύπω*; in the second *ἔπλεκεν*, *πλέκω*; in the third *ἤνυπεν*, *ἄνυτω*; *ἔπον*, *πώ*; in the fourth *ἔψαλον*, *ψάλω*.

Infinitive, by casting away the augment, and changing *ον* into *ειν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπεν*, *τυπεῖν*; in the second *ἔπλεκεν*, *πλεκεῖν*; in the third *ἤνυπεν*, *ἄνυτεῖν*; *ἔπον*, *πεῖν*; in the fourth *ἔψαλον*, *ψαλεῖν*.

Participle, by casting away the augment, and changing *ον* into *ων* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπεν*, *τυπών*; in the second *ἔπλεκεν*, *πλεκών*; in the third *ἤνυπεν*, *ἄνυτών*; *ἔπον*, *πών*; in the fourth *ἔψαλον*, *ψαλόν*.

A. How is the second Future tense Optative, Infinitive, and Participle, formed from the second Future tense Indicative?

B. The second Future tense Optative is formed from the second Future tense Indicative, by changing *ω* into *οῖμι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τυπῶ*, *τυποῖμι*; in the second

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cond  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ ; in the third  $\alpha\ \upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\ \nu\upsilon\tau\iota\mu\iota$ ;  $\pi\omega$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ ; in the fourth  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$ ,  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ .

**Infinitive**, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\epsilon\iota\nu$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu$ ; in the third  $\alpha\ \nu\upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\ \nu\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$ ;  $\pi\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$ ; in the fourth  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$ ,  $\psi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\nu$ .

**Participle**, by adding thereto  $\nu$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omega\nu$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omega\nu$ ; in the third  $\alpha\ \nu\upsilon\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\ \nu\upsilon\tau\omega\nu$ ;  $\pi\omega$ ,  $\pi\omega\nu$ ; in the fourth  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$ ,  $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega\nu$ .

*The Particular Formation of tenses in the Passive Voice.*

A. *How many principal tenses are there in the Passive voice?*

B. In the Passive voice there are also three principal tenses.

A. *Which be they?*

B. The Present tense, the Preterperfect tense, and the second Indefinite.

A. *Whence is the Present tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed?*

B. The Present tense of the Indicative Mood Passive is formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood Active.

A. *How is the Present tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood Active?*

B. It is formed from the Present of the Indicative Mood Active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; in the third  $\alpha\ \nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\ \nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ;  $\pi\omega$ ,  $\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; in the fourth  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\psi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

A. Whence is the Preterimperfect tense Indicative Passive formed?

B. The Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Passive is formed from the Present tense of the same Mood.

A. How is the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed from the Present tense of the same Mood?

B. It is formed, by changing *μαι* into *μι*, and prefixing an augment in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ὑπῆκομαι*, *ἔτυπόμεν*; in the second *πλέκομαι*, *ἔπλεκόμεν*; in the third *αὐτόμαι*, *ἤνυτόμεν*; *πῆμαι*, *ἔπόμεν*; in the fourth *ᾤλλομαι*, *ἔᾤλλόμεν*.

A. Whence is the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed?

B. The Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Passive is formed from the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Active.

A. How is the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed from the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Active in the first Conjugation?

B. It is formed in the first Conjugation from the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Active by changing *σα*, pure into *μαι*; as, *τίτυφα*, *τίτυμαι*: and impure into *μαι*; as, *τίτερφα*, *τίτερμαι*.

A. How in the second?

B. In the second by changing *χα* into *γμαι*; as, *πέτλεχα*, *πέπλεγμαι*; but after *γ* into *μαι*; as, *ἤλεγχα*, *ἤλεγμαι*.

A. How is it formed in the third Conjugation?

B. It is formed in the third Conjugation by changing *κα* into *σμαι*; as, *ἤνυκα*, *ἤνυσμαι*: into *μαι* when the penultima of the Preterperfect tense Active is long, and the Characteristick of the

the Present tense is  $\omega$  pure; as,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ , of  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , to wash; into  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  when the penultima of the Preterperfect tense Active is short; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\lambda\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\lambda\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , of  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ , to finish: sometimes into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ , and sometimes into  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , when the penultima of the Preterperfect tense Active is doubtful; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ , of  $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$ , to honour;  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ , of  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omega$ , to anoint.

A. How in the fourth?

B. In the fourth, by changing  $\kappa\alpha$  into  $\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\xi\phi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\xi\phi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$ .

A. Whence and how is the second person singular of the Preterperfect tense Passive formed?

B. The second person singular of this tense is formed from the first, by changing the consonants before  $\alpha\iota$  into the Characteristick Letter of the first Future tense Active in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\iota$ ; but  $\mu$  onely after the liquid of the theam; as,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\phi\alpha\iota$ ; in the second  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\zeta\alpha\iota$ ; in the third  $\eta\eta\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\eta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ;  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\sigma\alpha\iota$ ; in the fourth it is changed into  $\sigma$ , as,  $\xi\phi\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\phi\sigma\lambda\sigma\alpha\iota$ .

A. Whence and how is the third person singular of this tense formed?

B. The third person singular is formed from the second, by changing  $\sigma$  into  $\tau$  in all the Conjugations; (except verbs of the third Conjugation that form the first person of the Preterperfect tense Passive in  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ; for all such change  $\varsigma$  into  $\tau$ ; as,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\eta\kappa\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\eta\kappa\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\eta\kappa\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ , &c.) as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\iota$ ; in the second  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\zeta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\tau\tau\alpha\iota$ ; in the third  $\eta\eta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\eta\eta\upsilon\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$ ;  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\tau\alpha\iota$ ; in the fourth  $\xi\phi\alpha\lambda\sigma\alpha\iota$ ,  $\xi\phi\sigma\lambda\tau\tau\alpha\iota$ .

A. Whence

A. Whence and how is the second and third person dual, and the second person plural of this tense formed?

B. The second and third person dual, and the second person plural are formed from the third person singular, by changing the smooth consonants into their rough ones in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυπ', τέτυφθον, τέτυφθε; in the second πέπλεκ', πέπλεχθον, πέπλεχθε; and by taking σ before θ pure in the third; as, ἤνυσ', ἤνυσθον, ἤνυσθε; τέπ', τέπθον, τέπθε; in the fourth ἔψαλ', ἔψαλθον, ἔψαλθε.

A. Whence and how is the third person plural formed?

B. The third person plural is formed from the third person singular ending in θ pure, by putting ν before θ; but if the third person singular end in θ impure, then the third person plural is made by the Participle of this tense, and by the third person plural of the verb εἰμι, as, τέτυπ', πτυμῶροι εἰσὶ πέπλεκ', πέπλεγμῶροι εἰσὶ ἢ νσσι, ἤνυσμῶροι εἰσὶ τέπ', τέπν' ἔψαλ', ἔψαλμῶροι εἰσὶ. Likewise if υ of the diphthong precede θ; as, βεβύλαθ', βεβυλάμῶροι εἰσὶ.

A. Whence is the Preterpluperfect tense Indicative Passive formed?

B. The Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Passive is formed from the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood.

A. How is the Preterpluperfect tense Indicative Passive formed from the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood?

B. It is formed from the Preterperfect tense by changing μαι into μιν in all the Conjugations, and prefixing ε, if the verb begin with a consonant; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυμμα, ἐπύμην;



πρῶτον; in the second *πέπλεγμα*, *ἐπέπλεγμα*; in the third *ἤνυσμαι*, *ἠύσμαι*; *τέπμαι*, *ἐππῖμῃ*; in the fourth *ἐφάμαι*, *ἐφάμῃ*.

A. Whence and how are the rest of the persons of this tense formed?

B. The rest of the persons of this tense are formed after the same way that the persons of the Preterperfect tense are.

A. Whence is the Paulò-post-future tense of the Indicative Mood formed?

B. The Paulò-post-future of the Indicative Mood is formed from the second person singular of the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood.

A. How is the Paulò-post-future of the Indicative Mood formed from the second person singular of the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood?

B. It is formed by putting *μ* before *αι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τίπλαι*, *τεπύλομαι*; in the second *πέπλεξαι*, *εππλέξμαι*; in the third *ἤνυσαι*, *ἠύσμαι*; *τέπσαι*, *τεππῖμαι*; in the fourth *ἐφάσαι*, *ἐφάλομαι*.

A. Whence is the first Indefinite Indicative Passive formed?

B. The first Indefinite Indicative Passive is formed from the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood.

A. How is the first Indefinite Indicative Passive formed from the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood?

B. It is formed from the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense, by changing *η* into *θω*, *κ* and *ω* before *η* into their aspirates, and by casting away the repeated consonant in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τέππῃ*, *ἔπυθῷ*; in the second *πέπλεκῃ*, *ἐπλέχθῷ*; in the

third ἤνυσαι, ἠνύσθην; τίπῳ, ἐτίθω; in the fourth ἔψαλλον, ἐψάλλω.

A. Whence is the first Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed?

B. The first Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive is formed from the first Indefinite of the same Mood.

A. How is the first Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed from the first Indefinite of the same Mood.

B. It is formed by changing ν into σμαι, and casting away the augment in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐνύσθω, τυθήσμαι; in the second ἐπλέχθην, πλεχθήσμαι; in the third ἠνύσθην, ἀνυθήσμαι; ἐτίθην, τιθήσμαι; in the fourth ἐψάλλθην, ψαλλθήσμαι.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite Indicative Passive formed?

B. The second Indefinite Indicative Passive is formed from the second Indefinite Active of the same Mood.

A. How is the second Indefinite Indicative Passive formed from the second Indefinite Active of the same Mood?

B. It is formed from the second Indefinite Indicative Active, by changing ον into ην in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτυπτον, ἐτύπην; in the second ἐπλεκον, ἐπλέκην; in the third ἤνυστο, ἠνύτιω; ἔπον, ἐτίω; in the fourth ἔψαλλον, ἐψάλλω.

A. Whence is the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed?

B. The second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive is formed from the second Future tense Active of the same Mood.

A. How is the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive formed from the second Future tense Active of the same Mood?

B. It is formed from the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\etaσμαι$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tauυπ\omega$ ,  $\tauυπ\etaσμαι$ ; in the second  $\piλ\epsilon\kappa\omega$ ,  $\piλ\epsilon\kappa\etaσμαι$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\etaσμαι$ ;  $\pi\omega$ ,  $\pi\etaσμαι$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\etaσμαι$ .

A. Whence are the other Moods and Tenses formed?

B. The other Moods and Tenses are formed from the Indicative Mood Passive, tense from tense.

A. How is the Present tense and Preterimperfect tense Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive, and Participle formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood Passive?

B. The Present tense and Preterimperfect tense Imperative are formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood Passive, by changing  $\sigmaμαι$  into  $\epsilon$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\eta$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\eta$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\eta$ ;  $\pi\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\pi\eta$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$ .

Optative, by changing  $\sigmaμαι$  into  $\sigmaιμην$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\tauυπ\sigmaιμην$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\sigmaιμην$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\sigmaιμην$ ;  $\pi\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\pi\sigmaιμην$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\sigmaιμην$ .

Subjunctive, by changing  $\sigma$  into  $\omega$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omegaμαι$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omegaμαι$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\omegaμαι$ ;  $\pi\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\pi\omegaμαι$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\sigmaμαι$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\omegaμαι$ .

Infini-

Infinitive, by changing *ομαι* into *ειν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τιθημι, τιθειν*; in the second *πλέκομαι, πλέκειν*; in the third *ἀνύτομαι, ἀνύτειν*; *πιμαί, τειν*; in the fourth *φάλλομαι, φάλλειν*.

Participle, by changing *μαι* into *μεν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τιθημαι, τιθόμεν*; in the second *πλέκομαι, πλεκόμεν*; in the third *ἀνύτομαι, ἀνυτόμεν*; *τίομαι, τίμεν*; in the fourth *φάλλομαι, φάλλόμεν*.

A. How is the Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive, and Participle, formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative Passive?

B. The Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense Imperative are formed from the second person singular of the Preterperfect tense Indicative Passive, by changing *αι* into *ο* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τιτυλα, τιτυλο*; in the second *πέπλεξαι, πέπλεξο*; in the third *ἤυσαι, ἤυσο*; *τέπτω, τέπτο*; in the fourth *ἐψαλασαι, ἐψαλατο*.

A. Whence are the rest of the persons of this tense formed?

B. The rest of the persons of this tense are formed from the second person plural of the Preterperfect tense Indicative.

A. How are the rest of the persons of this tense of this Mood formed from the second person plural of the Preterperfect tense Indicative?

B. The third person singular of this tense is formed by changing *ε* into *ω* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τιτυθετι, τιτυθεω*; in the second *πέπλεχθετι, πεπλέχθεω*; in the

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the third ἡνυαῖε, ἡνυαῖον; τέπαιε, τέπαιον; in the fourth ἐψαλαῖε, ἐψαλαῖον.

The second person dual is formed by changing ε into ον in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυοῖε, τέτυοῖον; in the second ἀπέπλεχῖε, ἀπέπλεχῖον; in the third ἡνυαῖε, ἡνυαῖον; τέπαιε, τέπαιον; in the fourth ἐψαλαῖε, ἐψαλαῖον.

The third person dual is formed by changing ε into ων in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυοῖε, τέτυοῖων; in the second ἀπέπλεχῖε, ἀπέπλεχῖων; in the third ἡνυαῖε, ἡνυαῖων; τέπαιε, τέπαιων; in the fourth ἐψαλαῖε, ἐψαλαῖων.

The second person plural is the same with the second person plural of the Preterperfect tense Indicative in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυοῖε, τέτυοῖτε; in the second ἀπέπλεχῖε, ἀπέπλεχῖτε; in the third ἡνυαῖε, ἡνυαῖτε; τέπαιε, τέπαιτε; in the fourth ἐψαλαῖε, ἐψαλαῖτε.

The third person plural is formed by changing ε into ωσαν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυοῖε, τέτυοῖσαν; in the second ἀπέπλεχῖε, ἀπέπλεχῖσαν; in the third ἡνυαῖε, ἡνυαῖσαν; τέπαιε, τέπαισαν; in the fourth ἐψαλαῖε, ἐψαλαῖσαν.

The Optative is mostly (that is, when the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense Passive ends in ῖ impure) made by the Participle of this tense joined with εἶναι; as, τέτυοῖ, τετυμυῖοῖ εἶναι; ἀπέπλεχῖ, ἀπέπλεχῖοῖ εἶναι; ἡνυαῖ, ἡνυαῖοῖ εἶναι; ἐψαλαῖ, ἐψαλαῖοῖ εἶναι: but it is sometimes (that is, when the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense Passive ends in ῖ pure,) formed of the Indicative, μαι being turned into εἶναι;

μιω; as, τέπῳ, τέπμαι, τεπίμιω: α, ε, ο take  
ι before μιω; ἔκταῳ, ἔκτομαι, ἐκτώμιω.

Subjunctive is mostly (that is, when the third person singular of the Preterperfect tense Passive ends in ῳ impure,) made up of the Participle of this tense joined with ῶ; as, τέτυπῃαι, τετυμ-  
μῆῳ ῶ. πέπλεῃ, πεπλεγμῆῳ ῶ. ἥνυσαι,  
ἥνυσμῆῳ ῶ. ἔφαλῃ, ἔφασμῆῳ ῶ. but some-  
times (that is, when the third person singular of  
the Preterperfect tense Passive ends in ῳ pure) it  
is formed of the Indicative, the vowel before μαι  
being turned into ῶ; as, τέπῳ, τέπμαι, τεπῶ-  
μαι ἔκταῳ, ἔκτομυ, ἐκτῶμαι.

Infinitive is formed from the second person plu-  
ral of the Preterperfect tense Indicative, by chan-  
ging ι into αι in all the Conjugations: as, in the  
first Conjugation τέτυφετε, πτύθεαι; in the se-  
cond πέπλεχτε, πεπλέχεαι; in the third ἥνυτε,  
ἥνυθε; τέπτε, τέπεθε; in the fourth ἔφαλτε,  
ἔφασθε.

Participle, by changing μαι into μῆῳ in all  
the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τε-  
τυμμαι, τετυμμῆῳ; in the second πέπλεμμαι,  
πεπλεγμῆῳ; in the third ἥνυσμαι, ἥνυσμῆῳ;  
τέπμαι, τεπμῆῳ; in the fourth ἔφασμαι, ἔ-  
φασμῆῳ.

A. How is the Paulo-post-future Optative, Infini-  
tive and Participle formed from the Paulo-post-future  
of the Indicative Mood?

B. The Paulo-post-future tense Optative is for-  
med from the Paulo-post-future tense of the Indi-  
cative Mood, by changing ομαι into οίμιω in all  
the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τε-  
τύφομαι, τετυφoίμιω; in the second πεπλέξομαι,  
πεπλεξoίμιω; in the third ἥνυσμαι, ἥνυσoίμιω;  
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τιπτόμαι, τεπτοίμην; in the fourth ἐφάλομαι, ἐφασοίμην.

Infinitive, by changing ομαι in εῖς into all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τιτύ-φομαι, τετύφεαι; in the second πεπλέξομαι, πεπλέξεις; in the third ἡνύσομαι, ἡνύσεις; τιτίσομαι, τιτίσεις; in the fourth ἐφάλομαι, ἐφάλο-σαι.

Participle, by changing μαι into μιν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τι-τύφομαι, τετυφόμεν; in the second πεπλέξο-μαι, πεπλέξεμέν; in the third ἡνύσομαι, ἡνυ-σόμεν; τιτίσομαι, τιτιπόμεν; in the fourth ἐφάλομαι, ἐφασομέν.

A. How is the first Indefinite Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the first Indefinite Indicative Passive?

B. The first Indefinite Imperative is formed from the first Indefinite Indicative, by casting away the augment, and changing ν into π in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐ-τύθην, τυθῆν; in the second ἐπέχθην, πέχ-θην; in the third ἡνύθην, ἀνύθην; ἐπύθην, πύ-θην; in the fourth ἐφάθην, φάθην.

Optative, by casting away the augment, and changing λω into εῖην in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτύθην, τυθείην; in the second ἐπέχθην, πεχθείην; in the third ἡνύθην, ἀνυθείην; ἐπύθην, πυθείην; in the fourth ἐφάθην, φαθείην.

Subjunctive, by casting away the augment, and changing λω into ᾶ in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτύθην, τυθᾶ; in the second ἐπέχθην, πεχθᾶ; in the third ἡνύθην, ἀνυθᾶ; ἐπύθην, πυθᾶ; in the fourth ἐφάθην, φαθᾶ.

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Infinitive, by casting away the augment, and adding thereto *αι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐπύϑηλν, τυϑῆναι; in the second ἐπλέχθην, πλεχθῆναι; in the third ἠνύϑην, ἀνυθῆναι; ἐπῆλν, πῆναι; in the fourth ἐψάλην, ψαλῆναι.

Participle, by casting away the augment, and changing *ην* into *εις* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐπύϑην, τυϑείς; in the second ἐπλέχην, πλεχθείς; in the third ἠνύϑην, ἀνυθείς; ἐπῆν, πῆς; in the fourth ἐψάλην, ψαλθείς.

A. How is the first Future tense Optative, Infinitive, and Participle formed from the first Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive?

B. The first Future tense Optative is formed from the first Future tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing *ομαι* into *οίμην* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τυϑήσομαι, τυϑησοίμην; in the second πλεχθήσομαι, πλεχθησοίμην; in the third ἀνυθήσομαι, ἀνυθησοίμην; πῆσομαι, πῆθησοίμην; in the fourth ψαλήσομαι, ψαλησοίμην.

Infinitive, by changing *ομαι* into *εῖν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τυϑήσομαι, τυϑησεῖν; in the second πλεχθήσομαι, πλεχθησεῖν; in the third ἀνυθήσομαι, ἀνυθησεῖν; πῆσομαι, πῆσεῖν; in the fourth ψαλήσομαι, ψαλησεῖν.

Participle, by changing *μαι* into *όμεν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τυϑήσομαι, τυϑησόμεν; in the second πλεχθήσομαι, πλεχθησόμεν; in the third ἀνυθήσομαι, ἀνυθησόμεν; πῆσομαι, πῆησόμεν; in the fourth ψαλήσομαι, ψαλησόμεν.

A. How



A. *How is the second Indefinite Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the second Indefinite Indicative Passive?*

B. The second Indefinite Imperative is formed from the second Indefinite Indicative, by casting away the augment in all the Conjugations, and changing  $\nu$  into  $\theta$ ; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\nu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\theta\iota$ , in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\nu$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\eta\theta\iota$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\acute{o}\tau\eta\nu$ ,  $\alpha\nu\acute{o}\tau\eta\theta\iota$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\pi\eta\theta\iota$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\iota$ .

Optative, by casting away the augment, and putting  $\epsilon$  before  $\omega$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ , in the third  $\eta\nu\acute{o}\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ .

Subjunctive, by casting away the augment, and changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omicron$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\acute{o}\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\pi\omicron$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron$ .

Infinitive, by casting away the augment, and adding thereto  $\alpha$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\eta}\alpha$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tilde{\eta}\alpha$ , in the third  $\eta\nu\acute{o}\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\tilde{\iota}\alpha$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\pi\tilde{\iota}\alpha$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\iota}\alpha$ .

Participle, by casting away the augment, and changing  $\omega$  into  $\epsilon$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\epsilon$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\acute{o}\tau\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\pi\epsilon$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ .

A. *How is the second Future tense Optative, Infinitive and Participle formed from the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Passive?*

B. The second Future tense Optative is formed

from the second Future tense Indicative by changing *ομαι* into *οίμην* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τυπήσομαι*, *τυπησοίμην*; in the second *πλεκήσομαι*, *πλεκησοίμην*; in the third *ἀνυτήσομαι*, *ἀνυτησοίμην*; *πήσομαι*, *πησοίμην*; in the fourth *ψαλήσομαι*, *ψαλησοίμην*.

Infinitive, by changing *ομαι* into *ειν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τυπήσομαι*, *τυπήσειν*; in the second *πλεκήσομαι*, *πλεκήσειν*; in the third *ἀνυτήσομαι*, *ἀνυτήσειν*; *πήσομαι*, *πήσειν*; in the fourth *ψαλήσομαι*, *ψαλήσειν*.

Participle, by changing *μαι* into *μεν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τυπήσομαι*, *τυπησόμεν*; in the second *πλεκήσομαι*, *πλεκησόμεν*; in the third *ἀνυτήσομαι*, *ἀνυτησόμεν*; *πήσομαι*, *πησόμεν*; in the fourth *ψαλήσομαι*, *ψαλησόμεν*.

*The Particular Formation of tenses in the Middle Voice.*

A. Whence and how are the Present tense and Preter-imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle Voice formed?

B. The Present and Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice are the same with the Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood of the Passive Voice in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τύπσομαι*, *ἐτυπόμεν*, Passive; *τύπσομαι*, *ἐτυπόμεν*, Middle; in the second *πλέκομαι*, *ἐπλεκόμεν*, Passive; *πλέκομαι*, *ἐπλεκόμεν*, Middle; in the third *ἀνύττωμαι*, *ἠνυτόμεν*, Passive; *ἀνύττωμαι*, *ἠνυτόμεν*, Middle; *πῶμαι*, *ἐπόμεν*, Passive; *πῶμαι*, *ἐπόμεν*, Middle; in the fourth *ψάλλομαι*, *ἐψάλλομαι*.

ἑξαλλόμεν, Passive; ἑλλάομαι, ἑξαλλόμεν.  
Middle.

A. Whence is the first Future tense Indicative of the Middle voice formed?

B. The first Future tense Indicative of the Middle voice is formed of the first Future tense of the Indicative of the Active voice.

A. How is the first Future tense Indicative Middle formed from the first Future tense Indicative Active?

B. It is formed from the first Future tense Indicative Active by turning ω into ομαι in the three first Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τυΐω, τυΐομαι; in the second πλέξω, πλέξομαι; in the third αἰνῶ, αἰνῶμαι; τίσω, τίσομαι. But in the fourth by turning ω into ῶμαι; as, λαλῶ, λαλῶμαι.

A. Whence and how is the first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice formed?

B. It is formed from the first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood Active by adding thereto μιν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτυΐα, ἐτυΐάμιν; in the second ἐπλέξα, ἐπλέξάμιν; in the third ἤνυσα, ἠνυσάμιν; ἔποα, ἐπασάμιν; in the fourth ἑΐαλα, ἑΐαλάμιν.

A. Whence is the Preterperfect tense Indicative of the Middle voice formed?

B. The Preterperfect tense Indicative of the Middle voice is formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative of the Active voice.

A. How is the Preterperfect Indicative Middle formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative Active?

B. It is formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative Active, by taking to it self the characteristic letter of the second Indefinite instead of its own in all the Conjugations; as, in the first

Conjugation τέτυθα, τέτυπα; in the second πίπλεχα, πίπλοχα; in the third ἤνυχα, ἤνυτα; (but Verbs ending in ω pure do onely cast away η; as, τέπηχα, τέπηα;) in the fourth ἐψαλλα, ἐψαλα.

To this Rule belong these five Restrictions.

1. Preterperfect tenses Active in ηχα cast away ηκ; as, πετέμνηχα, τέπεμα.
2. As the last syllable save one of the Present tense Active is changed into η in the Preterperfect tense Middle; as, φαίνω, πέφηνα.
3. So is α into η in these θάλλα, I branch out, τέθηλα; χλάζω, I sound a trumpet, χέχληχα.
4. E in the last syllable save one of dissyllable Futures is changed into ο; as, σπερῶ, ἔσπερα; λέξω, λέληχα.
5. Ei of every Future tense into οι; as, πείσω, πέποιθα.

A. Whence is the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice formed?

B. The Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice is formed of the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood and voice.

A. How is the Preterpluperfect tense of the Indicative Mood Middle formed from the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood and voice?

B. It is formed from the Preterperfect tense of the same Mood and voice, by changing α into εν, and prefixing an augment in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυπα, ἐπετύπην; in the second πίπλεχα, ἐππλόκεν, in the third ἤνυτα, ἤνυτεν; τέπηα, ἐπέπην; in the fourth ἐψαλα, ἐψάλεν.

A. Whence is the second Indefinite Indicative of the Middle voice formed?

B. The second Indefinite Indicative of the Middle voice is formed from the second Indefinite Indicative of the Active voice.

A. How

A. *How is the second Indefinite Indicative Middle formed from the second Indefinite indicative Active?*

B. It is formed from the second Indefinite Indicative by changing *ον* into *ομην* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτυπόμην*; in the second *ἔπλεον*, *ἐπλεόμην*; in the third *ἤνυτον*, *ἤνυτόμην*; *ἔπον*, *ἐπόμην*; in the fourth *ἔβαλον*, *ἐβαλόμην*.

A. *Whence is the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice formed?*

B. The second Future tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice is formed from the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood of the Active voice.

A. *How is the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Middle formed from the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Active?*

B. It is formed of the second Future tense of the Indicative Mood Active, by changing *ω* into *ῶμαι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τυπῶ*, *τυπῶμαι*; in the second *πλεῶ*, *πλεῶμαι*; in the third *ἄνυτῶ*, *ἄνυτῶμαι*; *πῶ*, *πῶμαι*; in the fourth *βαλῶ*, *βαλῶμαι*.

A. *Whence are the rest of the Moods and Tenses formed?*

B. The rest of the Moods and tenses are formed from the Indicative Mood Middle, like tenses from like.

A. *How is the Present tense and Preterimperfect tense Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood of the Middle voice?*

B. The Present tense and Preterimperfect tense Imperative are formed from the Present tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing *ομαι* into *ε* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation

τύπῃομαι, τύπῃ; in the second πλέκομαι, πλέκει; in the third ἀνύπτοιμαι, ἀνύπτει; τίομαι, τίει; in the fourth φάλλομαι, φάλλει.

Optative, by changing ομαι into οίμην in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τύπῃομαι, τυπῃοίμην; in the second πλέκομαι, πλεκοίμην; in the third ἀνύπτοιμαι, ἀνυπτοίμην; τίομαι, τιοίμην; in the fourth φάλλομαι, φαλλοίμην.

Subjunctive, by changing ο into ω in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τύπῃομαι, τύπῃωμαι; in the second πλέκομαι, πλέκωμαι; in the third ἀνύπτοιμαι, ἀνύπτωμαι; τίομαι, τίωμαι; in the fourth φάλλομαι, φάλλωμαι.

Infinitive, by changing ομαι into εἶν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τύπῃομαι, τύπῃεἶν; in the second πλέκομαι, πλέκεεἶν; in the third ἀνύπτοιμαι, ἀνύπτειν; τίομαι, τίειν; in the fourth φάλλομαι, φάλλειν.

Participle, by changing μαι into μέν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τύπῃομαι, τυπῃόμεν; in the second πλέκομαι, πλεκόμεν; in the third ἀνύπτοιμαι, ἀνυπτόμεν; τίομαι, πόμεν; in the fourth φάλλομαι, φαλλόμεν.

A. How is the first Future tense Optative, Infinitive and Participle formed from the first Future tense Indicative?

B. The first Future tense Optative is formed from the first Future tense Indicative, by changing ομαι into οίμην in the three first Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τύπῃομαι, τυπῃοίμην; in the second πλέξομαι, πλεξοίμην; in the third ἀνύπτοιμαι, ἀνυσοίμην; τίσιμῃσι, πσοίμην. But in the fourth by changing ὄναι into οίμην; as, φαλλόμεναι, φαλλοίμην.

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Infinitive, by changing *ομαι* into *ειν* in the three first Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τι-φομαι*, *τι-φειν*; in the second *πλε-ξομαι*, *πλε-ξειν*; in the third *ανυ-σσομαι*, *ανυ-σσειν*; *πι-σσομαι*, *πι-σσειν*: But in the fourth by changing *ειμαι* into *ειν*; as, *φα-λυμαι*, *φα-λειν*.

Participle, by changing *μαι* into *μεν* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *τι-φομαι*, *τι-φουμεν*; in the second *πλε-ξομαι*, *πλε-ξουμεν*; in the third *ανυ-σσομαι*, *ανυ-σσομεν*; *πι-σσομαι*, *πι-σσομεν*; in the fourth *φα-λυμαι*, *φα-λυμεν*.

A. How is the first Indefinite Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood?

B. The first Indefinite Imperative is formed from the first Indefinite of the Indicative Mood, by casting away the augment and changing *μην* into *ι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ετι-φάμην*, *τι-φαι*; in the second *επλε-ξάμην*, *πλε-ξαι*; in the third *ηνυσάμην*, *ανυ-σαι*; *επισάμην*, *πι-σαι*; in the fourth *εφαλάμην*, *φα-λαι*.

Optative, by casting away the augment, and putting *ι* before *μην* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ετι-φάμην*, *τι-φάμην*; in the second *επλε-ξάμην*, *πλε-ξάμην*; in the third *ηνυσάμην*, *ανυσάμην*; *επισάμην*, *πισάμην*; in the fourth *εφαλάμην*, *φαλάμην*.

Subjunctive, by casting away the augment, and changing *αμην* into *ωμαι* in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation *ετι-φάμην*, *τι-φωμαι*; in the second *επλε-ξάμην*, *πλε-ξωμαι*; in the third *ηνυσάμην*, *ανυσωμαι*; *επισάμην*, *πισωμαι*; in the fourth *εφαλάμην*, *φαλωμαι*.

Inf.

Infinitive, by casting away the augment, and changing  $\mu\omega$  into  $\omega$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\alpha\omega$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\mu\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\omega$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\pi\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\omega$ .

Participle, by casting away the augment, and changing  $\mu\omega$  into  $\mu\upsilon$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\mu\omega$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\alpha\nu\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\pi\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\omega$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\upsilon$ .

A. How is the Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative?

B. The Preterperfect tense and Preterpluperfect tense Imperative are formed from the Preterperfect tense Indicative, by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon$ ; in the second  $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\alpha$ ,  $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\upsilon\tau\alpha$ ,  $\eta\nu\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ ;  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\pi\epsilon$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon$ .

Optative, by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\omicron\mu\iota$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\mu\iota$ ; in the second  $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\alpha$ ,  $\omega\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\mu\iota$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\upsilon\tau\alpha$ ,  $\eta\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\mu\iota$ ;  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\pi\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\mu\iota$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\mu\iota$ .

Subjunctive, by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\omega$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omega$ ; in the second  $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\alpha$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega$ ; in the third  $\eta\nu\upsilon\tau\alpha$ ,  $\eta\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\omega$ ;  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\tau\epsilon\pi\acute{\omega}$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$ .

Infinitive, by changing  $\alpha$  into  $\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$ ,  $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota$ ; in the second  $\omega\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\alpha$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota$ ;



in the third ἦντα, ἦντέναι; τίπα, τίπέναι; in the fourth ἐφαλα, ἐφαλέναι.

Participle, by changing α into ᾶς in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation τέτυπα, τυτυπᾶς; in the second πέπλοκα, πεπλοκᾶς; in the third ἦντα, ἦνταῶς; τίπα, τεπαῶς; in the fourth ἐφαλα, ἐφαλᾶς.

A. How is the second Indefinite Imperative, Operative, Subjunctive, Infinitive and Participle formed from the second Indefinite of the Indicative Mood?

B. The second Indefinite Imperative is formed from the second Indefinite Indicative, by casting away the augment, and changing ὁμῶ into ᾶ in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτυπῶμῶ, τυπᾶ; in the second ἐπλεξῶμῶ, πλεξᾶ; in the third ἦνυπῶμῶ, ἀνυτᾶ; ἐπόμῶ, πᾶ; in the fourth ἐφαλέμῶ, φαλᾶ.

Operative, by casting away the augment, and putting ι before μῶν in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτυπόμῶν, τυποίμῶν; in the second ἐπλεξόμῶν, πλεκοίμῶν; in the third ἦνυτόμῶν, ἀνυτοίμῶν; ἐπόμῶν, ποίμῶν; in the fourth ἐφαλόμῶν, φαλοίμῶν.

Subjunctive, by casting away the augment, and changing ὁμῶν into σμαι in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτυποίμῶν, τυπώμαι; in the second ἐπλεξόμῶν, πλέκωμαι; in the third ἦνυτοίμῶν, ἀνύτωμαι; ἐπόμῶν, πώμαι; in the fourth ἐφαλόμῶν, φάλωμαι.

Infinitive, by casting away the augment, and changing ὁμῶν into ἐδαι in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation ἐτυποίμῶν, τυπέδαι; in the second ἐπλεξόμῶν, πλεχίδαι; in the third ἦνυτοίμῶν, ἀνυτέδαι; ἐπόμῶν, πίδαι; in the fourth ἐφαλόμῶν, φαλέδαι.

Parti-

Participle, by casting away the augment and changing  $\mu\eta\nu$  into  $\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ; in the second  $\epsilon\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ; in the third  $\epsilon\nu\tau\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ;  $\epsilon\pi\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\pi\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ; in the fourth  $\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ .

A. How is the second Future tense Optative, Infinitive and Participle formed from the second Future Indicative?

B. The second Future tense Optative is formed from the second Future tense Indicative, by changing  $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ ;  $\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$ .

Infinitive, by changing  $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\omega\iota$  in all the Conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\sigma\upsilon\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\omega\iota$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\omega\iota$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\omega\iota$ ;  $\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\omega\iota$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\eta}\omega\iota$ .

Participle, by changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$  in all the conjugations; as, in the first Conjugation  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ; in the second  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ; in the third  $\alpha\nu\tau\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ;  $\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ ; in the fourth  $\phi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\eta\upsilon\Theta$ .

τέλ $\Theta$ . The End.

*Of the Declension of Holopathous and Oligopathous Nouns Substantives and Adjectives, throughout all their Cases in each Number.*

A. Whence arise the five Declensions of Contracted Nouns?

B. From the fifth of the Simple Declensions.

A. What Nouns of the fifth of the Simple are contracted, and what not?

B. Such Nouns of the fifth of the Simple are contracted, as make their Genitive Case in *ᾠ* pure; the rest are not.

A. Are all Nouns of the fifth Declension of the Simple that have *ᾠ* pure in the Genitive Case contracted?

B. All are not.

A. How shall I know them that are from them that are not contracted? And again, of those that are, how shall I know which belong to this, and which to that Declension?

B. To your last Question I shall answer first. The Declensions of the Contracts are distinguished each from other, 1. by the termination of the Nominative Case; 2. by the diversity of Contraction; 3. by the number of contracted Cases. To your first I answer, you may easily know those Nouns of the fifth of the Simple, which ending in *ᾠ* pure, are contracted, from those other of that Declension, which ending in *ᾠ* pure, are not contracted, thus:

1. All

1. All Nouns of the Fifth, that have  $\odot$  pure in the Genitive Case from Masculines in  $\mu$ , or from Neuters in  $\epsilon$ ; and  $\odot$ , in the Nominative Case, are of the first Declension of the Contracts.

2. All Nouns of the Fifth, that have  $\odot$  pure in the Genitive Case from Masculines, Feminines and Commons in  $\iota$ , and Neuters in  $\iota$ , are of the second Declension.

3. All Nouns of the fifth, that have  $\odot$  pure in the Genitive Case by reason of  $\epsilon$ , from Masculines in  $\delta$ ; and  $\upsilon$ , and Neuters in  $\upsilon$ , are of the third Declension of the Contracts.

4. All Nouns of the fifth, that have  $\odot$  pure in the Genitive Case from Feminines in  $\omega$ , to which are added  $\alphaἰδῶς$  bashfulness, and  $\ἡδῶς$  the morning, are of the fourth.

5. All Nouns of the fifth, that have  $\odot$  pure in the Genitive Case, by a Syncopation of  $\tau$ , from Neuters in  $\alpha$  in the Nominative, are of the fifth Declension of the Contracts. [These Nouns in respect of the number of their contracted Cases are by Grammarians termed Nomina πολυπαθῆ, *Polypathous Nouns*.] None of the rest belong to any of these five Declensions of the Contracts, though their Genitive Case end in  $\odot$  pure; as,  $\tauὸ \nuάπυ$ ,  $\nuάπυ\odot$ , mustard;  $ὁ \lambdaᾶς$ ,  $\lambdaαδς$ , a stone;  $\eta \nuαῦς$ ,  $\ναδς$ , a ship;  $ὁ \chiρῦς$ ,  $\χροδς$ , dust;  $ὁ μῦς$ ,  $μυδς$ , a Mouse;  $ὁ ἥρως$ ,  $\ἥρω\odot$ , a nobleman, &c.

A. Are there no other Contracted Nouns but what belong to one or other of these five Declensions of the Contracts?

B. None analogously or regularly contracted but what do.

A. Why do you say regularly contracted?

B. Because Dr. Busbey calls the other *Heterocli-*

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V.

ta contractione, i. e. Nouns anomalously or irregularly contracted.

A. Which are those the Doctour styles *Heteroclites* in Contraction?

B. There are two sorts of them; some are contracted in all their Cases in each number, and therefore are called *Nomina ὁλοπαθῆ* others onely in three or four Cases, and so pass under the name of ὀλιγοπαθῆ.

A. Which are totally contracted?

B. Of Nouns totally contracted some are Substantives and some Adjectives.

A. What Substantives are totally contracted?

B. Of the Substantives that are totally contracted some, abating their Contraction, are of the first Declension of the Simples, others of the second, others of the third, and others of the fifth.

A. Give me an Example of Nouns Substantive in the first Declension of the Simples, that are totally contracted.

B. Of such Nouns take these two, to which all others are reducible, for Examples, viz. Ἑρμῆς Mercury, and Ἀπελλῆς Apelles.

A. Decline them successively, with their respective Contractions, through all their Cases in each Number, for my clearer and better information.

B. Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ὁ Ἑρμῆς, ἦς,	N. A.V. τὸ Ἑρμῆς,	N. οἱ Ἑρμῆαι, αῖς
G. τοῦ Ἑρμῆος, ὅ;	μία, ἦ,	G. τῶν Ἑρμῆων;
	G. D. πῶν Ἑρμῆων,	
D. τῶ Ἑρμῆ, ἦ,	μῆαν, αῖν.	D. τοῖς Ἑρμῆαις, αῖς,
A. τῷ Ἑρμῆ, ἦν,		A. τοῦ Ἑρμῆ, αῖς,
V. ὦ Ἑρμῆ, ἦ.		V. ὦ Ἑρμῆαι αῖ.
		Singu.

Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ὁ Ἀπελλέης, ἥς,	N. A.V. τὸ Ἀ- πελλέα, ἦ,	N. οἱ Ἀπελλέαι, αῖ,
G. τοῦ Ἀπελλέου, ῶν,	G. D. τοῦν Ἀ- πελλέαιν, αῖν.	G. τῶν Ἀπελλέων, ὧν, ὧν,
D. τοῦ Ἀπελλέου, ῶν,		D. τοῖς Ἀπελλέαις, αῖς,
A. τὸν Ἀπελλέον, ἦν,		A. τοὺς Ἀπελλέαις, αῖς,
V. ὁ Ἀπελλέει, ἦ.		V. ὁ Ἀπελλέαι, αῖ.

A. Give an Example or two of such Substantives in the second Declension of the Simples.

B. ἡ Μνάα, a pound; and ἡ γαλήη, a Cat.

A. Decline them throughout.

B. Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ἡ Μνάα, ᾧ,	N. A.V. τὰ Μνάα-	N. αἱ Μνάαι, αῖ,
G. τῆς Μνάας, αῖς,	α, ᾧ,	G. τῶν Μνάων, ὧν,
D. τῇ Μνάᾳ, ᾧ,	G. D. ταῦν Μνά- αιν, αῖν.	D. ταῖς Μνάαις, αῖς.
A. τὴν Μνάαν, ᾧν,		A. τὰς Μνάαις, αῖς,
V. ὁ Μνάει, ᾧ.		V. ὁ Μνάαι, αῖ.
N. ἡ Γαλήη, ἥς,	N. A.V. τὰ Γα- λέα, ᾧ,	N. αἱ Γαλέαι, αῖ,
G. τῆς Γαλήης, ἥς,	λέα, ᾧ,	G. τῶν Γαλεῶν, ὧν,
D. τῇ Γαλήῃ, ἥ,	G. D. ταῦν Γα- λέαιν, αῖν.	D. ταῖς Γαλείαις, αῖς,
A. τὴν Γαλήην, ἥν,		A. τὰς Γαλείαις, αῖς,
V. ὁ Γαλήει, ἥ.		V. ὁ Γαλέαι, αῖ.

A. Give

A. Give two or three Examples of Holopathous Substantives in the third.

B. ὁ Νόος the Mind, ὁ Ἀδελφίδης a Sisters Son, τὸ ὀστέον a bone.

A. Decline them throughout.

B. Singulariter. Dualiter. Pluraliter.

N. ὁ Νόος <sup>νός</sup>, N.A.V. τὸ Νόον N. οἱ Νόοι <sup>νοί</sup> νοί,

G. τῷ Νόου <sup>νῶ</sup> νῶ, G.D. τοῖν Νόοιν <sup>νοῖν</sup> G. τῶν Νόων <sup>νῶν</sup>

D. τοῦ Νόου <sup>νῶ</sup> νῶ, D. τοῖς Νόοις <sup>νοίς</sup>

A. τὸ Νόον <sup>νός</sup> νός, A. τοὺ Νόους <sup>νός</sup> νός,  
V. ὁ Νόος <sup>νός</sup> νός. V. οἱ Νόοι <sup>νοί</sup> νοί.

N. ὁ Ἀδελφίδης N.A.V. τὸ Ἀ- N. οἱ Ἀδελφι-  
<sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης,

G. τῷ Ἀδελφι- G.D. τοῖν Ἀδελ- G. τῶν Ἀδελφι-  
<sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης,

D. τοῦ Ἀδελφι- D. τοῖς Ἀδελφι-  
<sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης,

A. τὸ Ἀδελφι- A. τοὺ Ἀδελφι-  
<sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης,

V. ὁ Ἀδελφι- V. οἱ Ἀδελφι-  
<sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης, <sup>δης</sup> δης.

N. τὸ Ὀστέον <sup>ὀστέον</sup> ὀστέον, N.A.V. τὸ Ὀστέον N. τὰ Ὀστέα <sup>ὀστέα</sup> ὀστέα.

G. τῷ Ὀστέον <sup>ὀστέον</sup> ὀστέον, G.D. τοῖν Ὀστέ- G. τῶν Ὀστέων <sup>ὀστέων</sup>

D. τοῦ Ὀστέον <sup>ὀστέον</sup> ὀστέον, D. τοῖς Ὀστέοις <sup>ὀστέοις</sup>

A. τὸ Ὀστέον <sup>ὀστέον</sup> ὀστέον, A. τὰ Ὀστέα <sup>ὀστέα</sup> ὀστέα,  
V. ὁ Ὀστέον <sup>ὀστέον</sup> ὀστέον. V. οἱ Ὀστέα <sup>ὀστέα</sup> ὀστέα.

F

A. Give

A. Give me three or four Examples of Holoparthous Substantives in the fifth Declension of the simples.

B. Ἀλλάεις, a Sausage; πλακίς, a Cake; κεντών, a Belly; λαῖν, a Torch; κεῖς, the Head.

A. Decline them throughout.

B. Singulariter. Dualiter. Pluraliter.

N. ὁ Ἀλλάεις N.A.V. τῷ Ἀλ- N. οἱ Ἀλλάει-  
 ᾱς, λάεντε ἄντι, τες ἄντις,

G. τῆ Ἀλλάει- G.D. τοῖν Ἀλλα- G. τῶν Ἀλλάει-  
 τῶ ἄντι, ἐντοιν, ἐντοιν. των ἄντων,

D. τῷ Ἀλλάει- D. τοῖς Ἀλλά-  
 π ἄντι, εἰς ἄσ,

A. τῇ Ἀλλάειντα A. πρὸ Ἀλλάει-  
 ἄντι, τας ἄντας,

V. ᾧ Ἀλλάει ᾱ, V. ᾧ Ἀλλάει-  
 & Ἀλλάειν ἄν. τες ἄντες.

N. ὁ Πλακίς N.A.V. τῷ Πλα- N. οἱ Πλακί-  
 εἰς ῆς, κίεντε ἕντι, τες ἕντες,

G. τῆ Πλακί- G.D. τοῖν Πλα- G. τῶν Πλακί-  
 τῶ ἕντι, κίεντοιν, ἐντοιν. των ἕντων,

D. τῷ Πλακί- D. τοῖς Πλακί-  
 ἐντι ἕντι, εἰς,

A. τῇ Πλακί- A. πρὸ Πλακί-  
 τα ἕντα, ἐντας ἕντας,

V. ᾧ Πλακί- V. ᾧ Πλακί-  
 & Πλακί- ἕντι. ἕντες.

N. ὁ Κεντών ὦν, N.A.V. τῷ Κε- N. οἱ Κεντών-  
 νεῶντε ὦντε, ὦνες.

G. τῆ Κεντών- G.D. τοῖν Κεν- G. τῶν Κεντών-  
 ὦν, ὦντοιν ὦντοιν. ὦντων,

D. τῷ Κεντών- D. τοῖς Κεντών-  
 ὦντι, ὦσ,

A. τῇ Κεντών- A. πρὸ Κεντών-  
 ὦντα, ὦντας,

V. ᾧ Κεντών ὦν, V. ᾧ Κεντών-  
 ὦντες.

Singulariter.



Singulariter.

Dualiter.

Pluraliter.

N. ἡ Δαίς δάς,	N.A.V. τὰ Δαί- δε δάδε,	N. αἱ Δαΐδες δάδες,
G. τῆς Δαΐδος	G.D. ταῖν Δαί- διν δαδῖν.	G. τῶν Δαΐδων δάδων,
D. τῷ Δαΐδι δάδι,		D. ταῖς Δαΐσι δάσι,
A. ἡ Δαΐς.		A. τὰς Δαΐδας δάδας,
V. ὦ Δαί δά.		V. ὦ Δαΐδες δάδες.

N. τὸ Κράς	N.A.V. τὸ Κρά- ατε κράτε,	N. τὰ Κράλα κράτα,
G. τοῦ Κράτος	G.D. τοῖν Κρά- ατοιν κράτιν.	G. τῶν Κράτων κράτων,
D. τῷ Κράτι κράτι,		D. τοῖς Κράσι κράσι,
A. τὸ Κράς		A. τὰ Κράτα κράτα,
V. ὦ Κράς κράς.		V. ὦ Κράλα κράτα.

A. What Adjectives are totally contracted?

B. Many Adjectives in εϙ, οϙ, ἥεις, ὅεις, are Holophrastics.

A. What Paradigms can you produce of Adjectives in εϙ?

B. Χρῦςον, golden; ἀργῦρον, of silver, &c.

A. Decline them through all the Cases in each Number.

B. Singulariter.

N. Χρῦσον	Χρῦσος	Χρῦσόν	Χρῦσον	Χρῦσον
G. Χρῦσου	Χρῦσου	Χρῦσου	Χρῦσου	Χρῦσου
D. Χρῦσι	Χρῦσι	Χρῦσι	Χρῦσι	Χρῦσι
A. Χρῦςον	Χρῦςον	Χρῦςον	Χρῦςον	Χρῦςον
V. ὦ Χρῦςον	ὦ Χρῦςον	ὦ Χρῦςον	ὦ Χρῦςον	ὦ Χρῦςον

## Singulariter.

- D. Χρυσέω Χρυ- Χρυσία Χρυσῇ, Χρυσίῳ Χρυσῶ,  
σῶ,  
A. Χρύστον Χρυ- Χρυσίαν Χρυσῆν, Χρύστον Χρυσῶν,  
σῶν,  
V. Χρύστε Χρυσῶ, Χρυσία Χρυσῇ, Χρύστον Χρυσῶν.

## Dualiter.

- N.A.V. Χρυσίῳ Χρυσία Χρυσά, Χρυσίῳ Χρυσά,  
Χρυσά,  
G. D. Χρυσίοιν Χρυσίαν Χρυ- Χρυσίοιν Χρυσῶν.  
Χρυσῶν, σῶν.

## Pluraliter.

- N. Χρύστοι Χρυ- Χρύται Χρυσά, Χρύστα Χρυσά,  
σῶι,  
G. Χρυσίων Χρυ- Χρυσίων Χρυσῶν, Χρυσίων Χρυ-  
σῶν, σῶν.  
D. Χρυσίοις Χρυ- Χρυσίαις Χρυ- Χρυσίοις Χρυ-  
σῶις, σῶις, σῶις,  
A. Χρυσέες Χρυ- Χρυσέας Χρυσᾶς, Χρύται Χρυσά,  
σῶις,  
V. Χρύστοι Χρυ- Χρύται Χρυσά, Χρύστα Χρυσά.  
σῶι,

## Siingulariter.

- N. Ἀργύρεϑ ὦς, ἀργυρέα ᾧ, ἀργύρεον ὦν,  
G. Ἀργυρέν ῃ, ἀργυρέας ᾗς, ἀργυρέν ῃ,  
D. Ἀργυρέῳ ᾧ, ἀργυρέᾳ ᾧ, ἀργυρέῳ ᾧ,  
A. Ἀργύρεον ὦν, ἀργυρέαν ᾗν, ἀργύρεον ὦν,  
V. Ἀργύρεε ῃ, ἀργυρέα ᾧ, ἀργύρεον ὦν.

## Dualiter.

- N.A.V. Ἀργυ- ἀργυρέα ἀ, ἀργυρέῳ ᾧ,  
ρέῳ ᾧ,  
G.D. Ἀργυρίοιν ἀργυρίαν αῖν, ἀργυρίοιν οῖν.  
οῖν.

## Pluraliter.

Pluraliter.

N.	Ἀργυρέοι	ἀργυρέαι αἱ,	ἀργύρεα ἃ,
	οἱ,		
G.	Ἀργυρέων	ἀργυρέων ὧν,	ἀργυρέων ὧν,
	ῶν,		
D.	Ἀργυρέοις	ἀργυρέαις αἷς,	ἀργυρέοις οἷς,
	οῖς,		
A.	Ἀργυρέις	ἀργυρέαις αἷς,	ἀργύρεα ἃ,
	ῖς,		
V.	Ἀργυρέοι	ἀργυρέαι αῖ,	ἀργύρεα ᾶ,
	οῖ,		

A. What Paradigms have you of Adjectives in  
⊙?

B. Ἀπλό⊙, single; Ἀγχείνο⊙, quick-witted.

A. Decline them throughout.

B. Singulariter.

N.	Ἀπλό⊙	ἁ- ἀπλόη ἀπλῇ,	ἀπλόον ἀπλῆν,
	ῆς,		
G.	Ἀπλῆς	ἁ- ἀπλόης ἀπλῆς,	ἀπλόου ἀπλῆ,
	ῆς,		
D.	Ἀπλόῳ	ἁ- ἀπλόῃ ἀπλῇ,	ἀπλόῳ ἀπλῇ,
	ῇ,		
A.	Ἀπλόον	ἁ- ἀπλόῃν ἀπλῆν,	ἀπλόον ἀπλῆν,
	ῆν,		
V.	Ἀπλόος	ἁ- ἀπλόῃ ἀπλῇ,	ἀπλόον ἀπλῆν,
	ῆ.		

Dualiter.

N.A.V.	ἀπλόω	ἀπλόα ἀπλά,	ἀπλόω ἀπλά,
	ῶ,		
G. D.	Ἀπλόοιν	ἀπλόων ἀπλαῖν,	ἀπλόοιν ἀπλαῖν,
	ῶν.		

## Pluraliter.

N. Ἀπλόοι ἀπλοῖ,	ἀπλόαι ἀπλαῖ, ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ,
G. Ἀπλόων ἀπλῶν,	ἀπλόων ἀπλῶν, ἀπλόων ἀπλῶν,
D. Ἀπλόοις ἀπλοῖς,	ἀπλόαις ἀπλαῖς, ἀπλόοις ἀπλοῖς,
A. Ἀπλόες ἀπλῆς,	ἀπλόαι ἀπλᾶς, ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ,
V. Ἀπλόοι ἀπλοῖ,	ἀπλόαι ἀπλαῖ, ἀπλόα ἀπλᾶ.

## Singulariter.

N. Ἀγχίνο⊙	ἀγχίνες, & ἀγχίνοον ἀγχίνην,
G. Ἀγχίνου	ἀγχίνου.
D. Ἀγχίνῳ	ἀγχίνῳ.
A. Ἀγχίνοον	ἀγχίνην.
V. Ἀγχίνος	ἀγχίνε, & Neut. ἀγχίνοιον ἀγχί- νῃ.

## Dualiter.

N.A.V. Ἀγχινόω	ἀγχίνω.
G.D. Ἀγχινόοιν	ἀγχίνοιν.

## Pluraliter.

N. Ἀγχίνοοι	ἀγχίνοι, & Neut. ἀγχίνοα,
A. Ἀγχινόων	tantum,
D. Ἀγχίνοοις	ἀγχίνοις,
A. Ἀγχίνοες	ἀγχίνες, & Neut. ἀγχίνοα,
V. Ἀγχίνοοι	ἀγχίνοι, & Neut. ἀγχίνοα.

A. Give me a Paradigm of totally contracted  
Adjectives in ἥεις.

B. Τιμήεις, pretious.

A. Decline

A. Decline it throughout with its Contractions.

B. Singulariter.

- N. Τιμήεις ἦς, τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήεν ἦν,  
 G. Τιμήεντι τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήεντι  
 ἦντι,  
 D. Τιμήεντι τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήεντι ἦντι,  
 ἦντι,  
 A. Τιμήεντα τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήεν ἦν,  
 ἦντα,  
 V. Τιμήεις ἦ, & τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήεν ἦν.  
 τιμήεν ἦν,

Dualiter.

- N.A.V. Τιμήεντε τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήεντε ἦντε,  
 ἦντε,  
 G. D. Τιμήεντι τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήέντων ἦν-  
 των ἦντων,

Pluraliter.

- N. Τιμήεντες τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήέντα ἦντα.  
 ἦντες,  
 G. Τιμήέντων τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήέντων ἦντων,  
 ἦντων,  
 D. Τιμήέσσι τιμήεσσι ἦσσι, τιμήέσσι ἦσι,  
 ἦσι,  
 A. Τιμήέντας τιμήέσσι ἦσσι, τιμήέντα ἦντα,  
 ἦντας,  
 V. Τιμήέντες τιμήέσσι ἦσσι, τιμήέντα ἦντα.  
 ἦντες,

A. What Paradigms have you of Adjectives in  
 δεις?

B. Μελίτεις, of Honey.

A. Decline it through all the Cases in each Number.

B. Singulariter.

N. Μελιτόης ὤς, μελιτόεσσα ὤσα, μελιτέον ὤν,

G. Μελιτέον]Θ, μελιτόεσσης ὥσσης, μελιτέοντος ὤντοςΘ,

D. Μελιτέοντι μελιτόεσση ὥσση, μελιτέοντι ὤντι. ὤντι,

A. Μελιτέοντα μελιτόεσσαν μελιτέον ὤν. ὤντα, ὤσαν,

V. Μελιτέον ὤν, μελιτέεσσα ὤσα, μελιτέον ὤν.

Dualiter.

N.A.V. Μελιπ' - μελιτόεσσα ὤσα, μελιτέοντε ὤντε, ὤντε ὤντε,

G.D. Μελιτέον- μελιπέεσσαν μελιτέοντιν ὤντιν, ὤσαν, ὤντοι.

Pluraliter.

N. Μελιτέοντες μελιτέεσσι μελιτέοντα ὤντα, ὤντες, ὤσαι,

G. Μελιτέον- μελιπέεστων μελιτέοντων ὤντων, ὤσων,

D. Μελιτέεσι μελιτέεσσις Μελιτέεσι ὤσι, ὤσαι,

A. Μελιτέοντας μελιτέεσας Μελιτέοντα ὤντα, ὤσας,

V. Μελιτέοντες μελιτέεσσι ὤντες, ὤσαι, ὤντα.

A. Which

A. Which are the Nomina ὀλιγοπαθῆ?

B. Those that are contracted partially [or in Part] i. e. in three or four Cases onely.

A. What Nouns are partially contracted?

B. Of Nouns partially contracted some likewise be Substantives, and some Adjectives.

A. In what Declension are Oligopathous Substantives found?

B. In the fifth of the Simples.

A. In what Terminations?

B. In υς, υος, ας, ας, ος, ος. Besides some particular words ending in ις, and εις.

A. How many, and what Cases have such Substantives contracted?

B. But three, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

A. What is your Paradigm of Substantives in υς υς?

B. Βότρυς a Cluster of Grapes.

A. Decline Βότρυς.

B. Singulariter.

Dualiter.

Pluraliter.

N. ὁ Βότρυς, N.A.V. τὸ Βό-

N. οἱ Βότρυες

τρυς,

βότρυς,

G. τῷ Βότρυϊ, G.D. τῷ Βο-

G. τοῖς Βοτρυῶν.

τρυῶν.

D. τῷ Βότρυϊ,

D. τοῖς Βότρυσι,

A. ὦ Βότρυς,

A. τὸ Βότρυς

βότρυς,

V. ὦ Βότρυς,

V. ὦ Βότρυς

βότρυς.

A. What

A. What of Substantives in αὐς, αἶψα?

B. Νῆες, a Ship.

A. Decline Νῆες.

B. Singulariter.

Dualiter.

Pluraliter.

N. ἡ Νῆς,

N.A.V. τὰ Νῆα, N. αἱ Νῆες

ναῦς,

G. ἡ Νῆος,

G.D. ταῖν Νῆων.

G. αἱ Νῆες,

D. τῇ Νῆϊ,

D. ταῖς Ναυσί,

A. τῇ Ναύϊ,

A. τὰς Νάας,

ναῦς,

V. ὦ Νῆ,

V. ὦ Νῆες ναῦς.

A. What is your Paradigm of Substantives in υς οἶψα?

B. Βῆς, an Ox.

A. Decline Βῆς.

B. Singulariter.

Dualiter.

Pluraliter.

N. ὁ καὶ ἡ Βῆς, N.A.V. τὸ καὶ τὰ Βῆα,

N. οἱ καὶ αἱ Βῆες

βῆα,

G. τοῦ καὶ τῇ Βοῦς, G.D. τοῖν καὶ

G. τῶν Βοῶν,

ταῖν Βοοῖν.

D. τοῖ καὶ τῇ Βοῖ,

D. τοῖς καὶ τοῖς

Βοοῖ,

A. τῇ καὶ τὴν Βῆν,

A. τὰ καὶ τὰς

Βόας βῆς,

V. ὦ Βῆ.

V. ὦ Βόες βῆς.

A. What particular Substantives in ις are partially contracted?

B. Ἔεις, strife; Κάλις, an Urn; Ὀρνις, a Bird.

A. Decline



A. Decline them successively.

B. Singulariter. Dualiter. Pluraliter.

N. ἡ Ἐεις, N.A.V. τὰ Ἐει- N. αἱ Ἐεῖς

G. τῆ Ἐειδος, G.A. ταῖν Ἐει- G. τῶν Ἐείδων,  
ειδοῖν.

D. τῇ Ἐεῖδι, D. ταῖς Ἐεῖσι.

A. τῇ Ἐεῖδι, & A. τὰς Ἐεῖδας  
Ἐεῖν, ἔρεις.

V. ᾧ Ἐεῖ. V. ᾧ Ἐεῖς ἔρεις.

N. ἡ Κάλπι, N.A.V. τὰ Κάλ- N. αἱ Κάλπις,  
πιδι, & χάλ- & ιαί, ης,  
πιε,

G. τῆ Κάλπιδος G.D. ταῖν Καλ- G. τῶν Καλπί-  
& Κάλπις, πιδων & χαλ- δων, & ἰων,  
πίων.

D. τῇ Κάλπιδι D. ταῖς Κάλπισι,

A. τῇ Κάλπιδι A. τὰς Κάλπι-  
& Κάλπιν, δας, & ιαί, ης,

V. ᾧ Κάλπι. V. ᾧ Κάλπις,  
& ιαί, ης.

N. ὁ καὶ ἡ Ὀρνις, N.A.V. τὸ καὶ τὰ N. οἱ καὶ αἱ Ὀρνιθες  
Ὀρνιθεῖς, ὀρνέες,

G. τοῦ καὶ τῆ Ὀρ- G.D. τῶν καὶ ταῖν G. τῶν Ὀρνίθων,  
νιδος, Ὀρνίθων.

D. τοῦ καὶ τῇ D. τοῖς καὶ ταῖς  
Ὀρνιδι, Ὀρνισι,

A. τῇ καὶ τῇ Ὀρ- A. τὸν καὶ τὰς  
νιθα & ὀρνιν, Ὀρνιθας, ης,

V. ᾧ Ὀρνι. V. ᾧ Ὀρνιθες  
Ὀρνις.

A. What

A. What particular Substantives in *ος* are partially?

B. Κλεις, a Key, &c.

A. Decline Κλεις.

B. Singulariter.	Dualiter.	Pluraliter.
N. ἡ Κλεις,	N. A. V. ταὶ Κλειδί.	N. αἱ Κλειδὲς
G. τῆς Κλειδός,	G. D. ταῖν Κλειδῶν.	G. τῶν Κλειδῶν,
D. τῇ Κλειδί,		D. τοῖς Κλειδί,
A. τῇ Κλειδί,		A. ταῖς Κλειδίαις
& Κλειν,		Κλεις,
V. ὦ Κλει.		V. ὦ Κλειδὲς
		Κλεις.

A. What Adjectives are Oligopathous?

B. 1. All Comparatives, and especially irregulars in *ων*. 2. All Oxytonous tricatalect Adjectives in *ος*, *αια*, *υ*. To which are referred two particular Adjectives: the one in *α* or *ο*, the other proparoxytonous tricatalect in *υς*, *αια*, *υ*.

A. In how many and what Cases are irregular Comparatives in *ων* contracted?

B. In four, *sc.* the Accusative singular, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

A. As what, for Example?

B. As for Example.

Singulariter.

N. ὁ καὶ ἡ μείζων, καὶ τὸ μείζον, Greater,
G. τοῦ καὶ τῆς μείζονος,
D. τῷ καὶ τῇ καὶ τῶ μείζονι.
G. τῇ καὶ τῇ μείζονα, μείζονα, μείζω, καὶ τὸ μείζον,
V. ὦ μείζον.

Dualiter

N.A.  
G.D.

N.  
G.

D.  
A.

V.

N.

G.

D.

A.

V.

N.

G.

D.

A.

V.

N.

G.

D.

A.

V.

Dualiter.

N.A.V. τὸ καὶ τὰ καὶ τὼ μέζονε,  
G.D. τοῖν καὶ ταῖν καὶ τοῖν μεζόνων.

Pluraliter.

N. οἱ καὶ αἱ μέζονε, μέζονε, μέζονε, καὶ τὰ μέζονα,  
να, οα, ω.  
G. τῶν καὶ τῶν καὶ τῶν μεζόνων,  
D. τοῖς καὶ ταῖς καὶ τοῖς μεζόσι,  
A. τοὺ καὶ τὰς μεζόνας, οα, υς, καὶ τὰ μεζόνα,  
οα, ω.  
V. ὦ μέζονε, μέζονε, μέζονε, καὶ ὦ μεζόνα,  
οα, ω.

A. In how many and what Cases are oxytonoms tricatelests in υς, εα, ι, contracted?

B. In four, sc. the Dative singular, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

A. As what, for Example?

B. As for Example.

Singulariter.

N. ἡδύς	ἡδύς	ἡδύς sweet,
G. ἡδύος	ἡδύος	ἡδύος,
D. ἡδύϊ ἡδύϊ,	ἡδύϊ	ἡδύϊ ἡδύϊ,
A. ἡδύω	ἡδύω	ἡδύ,
V. ἡδύ	ἡδύ	ἡδύ.

Dualiter.

N.A.V. ἡδύς	ἡδύς	ἡδύς,
G. D. ἡδύων	ἡδύων	ἡδύων.

Pluraliter

## Pluraliter.

N. 'Hδεις	ἡδεις,	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδεα	ἡδι,
G. 'Hδῶν		ἡδεῶν,	ἡδεῶν	
D. 'Hδῶ		ἡδεῖαις	ἡδεῖσ,	
A. 'Hδῆς	ἡδεῖς,	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖς	ἡδῆς,
V. 'Hδεις	ἡδεῖς,	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδῆς.

A. What particular Adjective in δ or δ is referred hither?

B. Σαδ or σδ, safe.

A. Decline σαδ.

## Singulariter.

N. δ xη η σαδ σδς, xη τδ σδς σδς,
G. τδ xη τδ xη τδ σδς,
D. τδ xη τδ xη τδ σδς,
A. τδ xη τδ xη τδ σδς σδς,
V. δ σαδ xη δ σαδ σδς.

## Dualiter.

N. A. V. τω xη τω xη τω σδς,
G. D. τῶν xη τῶν xη τῶν σδς.

## Pluraliter.

N. οἱ xη αἱ σδς, xη τὰ σδς,
G. τῶν xη τῶν xη τῶν σδς,
D. τοῖς xη ταῖς xη τοῖς σδς,
A. τοὺ xη τοὺς σδς σδς, xη τὰ σδς,
V. δ σδς xη δ σδς.

A. What particular tritacalest in υς, εις, υ?

B. Ημισυς half.

A. In how many and what Cases is it contracted?

B. In one onely, viz. the Genitive singular.

A. Decline Ημισυς.

Singulariter

B. Singulariter.

N. ἡμῖν ἡμῖνται ἡμῖν,

G. ἡμῖνται ἡμῖνται, ἡμῖνται, ἡμῖνται, κλ.

A. How is Contraction made?

B. All Contraction is done either by a Synæresis or a Crasis.

A. When is Contraction made by a Synæresis?

B. When two Vowels, closing into a Diphthong, are preserved: as, τεῖχεῖ τεῖχει.

A. When is Contraction done by a Crasis?

B. 1. When both the Vowels are changed into one other: as, τεῖχεα τεῖχη. Or, 2. When one of them is changed into another: as, τεῖχεῖται. Or, 3. When one of them is worn out, and the Accent of the other altered: as, τευχίων.

A. Of what advantage will this skill in Contractions be to me?

B. Of very great advantage.

A. Why so?

B. Because in all Greek words whatsoever, the contracted Terminations are more in use than the uncontracted.

FINIS.